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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Sufferers by the War.

A PRAYER FOR DAMAGES.

The Rebel Raids.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Local Option Liquor Law.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Passenger Railways.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, March 21, 1871.
SENATE.

DAMAGES BY REBEL RAIDS.

Mr. DUNCAN presented a long memorial from the citizens of Chambersburg and the border counties, urging their claim for re-imbursement for damages incurred by rebel raids.

Mr. DILL moved a reference to a special committee of five to investigate the legality of the claim and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BUCKALEW urged immediate action in the settlement of the question.

Mr. WHITE, though opposing the justice of the claim upon the State, hoped the committee would be appointed to report on the State's liability. After further discussion the resolution passed.

SIDEWALKS:

Bills Introduced: By Mr. GRAHAM Repealing the act of 1869, authorizing foot side walks in Union township, Allegheny county. Also a bill to prevent

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS

and medical compounds, and to provide for the appointment of a state inspector of drugs. Under this bill manufacturers are fined $500 and imprisoned from one to six months for adulteration, and druggists are fined $200 for every prescription adulterated. The inspector's term to be six years, at four thousand dollars per annum, with expenses and clerk-hire.

POOR OF PITTSBURGH.

By Mr. ANDERSON, providing that the Court of Quarter Sessions appoint three disinterested free-holders, not residents of Allegheny county, to report in equitable adjustment a division of the property belonging to the Allegheny County Home and Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, arising from consolidating of the borough and townships with Pittsburgh.

INEBRIATE AND INSANE.

By Mr. NAGLE, protecting and prohibiting inebriates and insane persons from being admitted as patients into asylums and other institutions for the insane.

TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Mr. RUTAN called up the bill relating to roads in certain townships in Washington county. Passed.

Mr. OSTERHOUT moved the discharge of the committee on the judiciary from the consideration of the

LOCAL OPTION LIQUOR LAW

making that the special order for Tuesday afternoon. He alleged that the temperance bill of last session was buried in the committee and he wished to prevent this mode of killing the bill now.

Mr. DAVIS announced that the committee was engaged in the discussion of a constitutional question involved by the bill. After further discussion on the understanding that the committee would report at an early date, Mr. Osterhout then withdrew his motion.

CENTENNIAL INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Col. Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, W. T. Hurstman and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, as general State Committee on the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, recommending liberal appropriations to the Committee.

HOUSE.

The following House Bills on the private calendar passed and went to the Senate for concurrence:

ST. MARTIN'S GRAVEYARD.

Providing for the removal of dead from St. Martin's German Evangelical Lutheran Graveyard at Sharpsburg, and authorizing the Trustees to sell said ground.

STREETS AND LANES.

Authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate streets, lanes and alleys in any borough not used for public convenience.

STREET VACATED.

Vacating a portion of Bingham street, Birmingham.

COUNCIL ELECTION IN M'KEESPORT.

Regulating the election of burgess and council in McKeesport and increasing their powers.

SIMILAR BILL FOR ALLENTOWN.

Changing the manner of electing councilmen in Allentown, Allegheny county.

CORPORATION SUPPLEMENTS.

Supplement for the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, authorizing an increase of its capital stock.

SCHOOL LOAN AUTHORIZED.

Enabling School Directors of the Eighth ward of Allegheny to borrow money and sell property for building purposes.

INSURANCE PATROL.

Incorporating the fire insurance patrol of Allegheny county.

STREET RAILWAY.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne Passenger Railway Company.

SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Five Cent Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

PASSENGER RAILROAD.

Supplement for Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Railway Company, authorizing them to have viewers appointed to fix compensation for property taken for the use of said company.

The following

SENATE BILLS

passed and went to the Governor for approval.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to convey the said road, appurtenances and corporate franchises, to the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, and authorizing the latter to issue additional stock on this basis.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Incorporating a home for aged Protestant women of Pittsburgh.

STEEL CASTING COMPANY.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company.

APPEAL FROM MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Mr. WHITE objected to the bill relating to appeals from judgments of Magistrates in Allegheny county.

SCHOOL LOAN.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to the bill authorizing the Peebles sub-school district of Pittsburgh to borrow money and sell real estate, and incorporating the Saint Clair incline plane company.

MANUFACTURING LAW OF 1863.

The bill extending the general manufacturing law of 1863, to oil pipe operations, was killed after a prolonged discussion.

ST. LOUIS.

Household Burned—Military Movements—Indian News.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A barn on the estate of Jas. Musner, eight miles from this city, which contained a lot of valuable household furniture, a library of mercantile books of the late L. A. Benoist, extending back some forty years, five horses and other stock, was burned night before last. Loss about ten thousand dollars, partially insured.

Gen. Sturgis, with the headquarters of the Seventh cavalry and two companies of the regiment left yesterday on the steamer Globe for Louisville, Kentucky. The rest of the regiment will follow when relieved at their respective stations in the Indian Territory, by the Sixth regiment of Cavalry from Texas.

News from Fort Dodge to the 18th instates that about fifty Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, attacked a wagon returning to Fort Dodge from Fort Hayes, at noon on that day, two miles from Buckner's Ranche on the Pawnee Fork. Company G, of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.
SENATE.

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The amendment of the House to the Senate concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation was considered.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to restore the clause stricken out by the House, authorizing the committee to

PRINT AND PUBLISH

from time to time during recess the results of their investigation.

Mr. THURMAN protested against this as an attempt to print partisan electioneering documents at the public expense. If for the benefit of Congress, the report need not be made till next session, as provided by the resolution. He would not trust any body of men with the power to issue political pronunciamentos at pleasure.

Mr. MORTON supposed as the existence of outrages in the South was generally denied by the press and creatures of the Democracy in other parts of the country, that that party would be anxious to have the testimony published as soon as possible. The object of the committee was to furnish information as to the true condition of the South, and yet the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) would have the facts locked up till next winter.

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont remarked that as the investigation would not be secret, he could not understand the objection to its publicity.

Mr. BLAIR desired to remind Senator Morrell, that when the Senator from California (Casserly) proposed to make public the testimony before the select committee in North Carolina the proposition was voted down by the Republican side. The Democratic side had been defeated in their effort to prevent this secret inquisition and Star-Chamber proceedings.

Mr. MORTON replied that in giving publicity to the testimony before the Committee, the Senate would have caused

WITNESSES TO BE TERRIFIED,

and their lives endangered by political enemies in North Carolina. No opportunity would have been afforded to Ku-Klux them.

BLAIR JOKETH.

Mr. BLAIR said the only danger to witnesses on the Radical side called to Washington to testify, was that they would be appointed by the President to officer abroad. [Laughter.]

Mr. CASSERLY though that Mr. Morton would have to think of something else for an excuse for keeping the work a secret.

MR. THURMAN'S TIRADE.

Mr. THURMAN, in an extended reply to Morton, denied that Democratic Senators had shown the least disposition to

OPPOSE INVESTIGATION,

or that there had been any opposition to it. He would challenge that Senator to point to a single Democrat who had voted against it. Every disorder in the South was

MAGNIFIED A HUNDRED FOLD

for party purposes, and was made to serve as an additional pretext for putting the heel of the military power upon the neck of that prostrate power. He said representative men of the South were as much opposed to these outrages as any man in Congress. He ridiculed the idea held out by Mr. Morton that the Democratic party was to be overthrown by such occurrences. That was a party of law and order, and its influence had always been exerted in that direction.

STAINS A SIDE ISSUE,

Could not Senator Morton recollect when the streets of Baltimore ran with the blood of Democrats, shed by the minions of

KNOW-NOTHINGISM?

Did he forget the scenes in Louisville and the persecution of religious women in other instances because of their faith? Were these instigated by Democrats? And yet these outrages were but a drop in the bucket compared with the organized system of outrage and murder by which the Southern people were now subjected in the name of law and order, that Radical politicians might thrive. History presented many cases of such continued social disturbances attendant upon civil conflicts. He, (Mr. Thurman) thought it most creditable to the American people that after a civil war of the extent of our own, there should have been so few bandits and so little actual violence. Referring to the fact alluded to in the debate, that of 700 thousand votes cast for the Republican ticket in North Carolina, only 30 thousand were unbiased voters, Mr. Thurman went on to comment upon the financial ruin of the State, as the result of a combination of carpet-bag adventurers with an illiterate negro population, yet under such provocations the people were expected to be as mild as

SO MANY LAMBS.

No people would be made orderly while being flailed under the heel.

A NATURAL RESULT OF SUCH SPEECHES.

Mr. WILSON thought that after the speech just made, the resolution might as well be laid on the table and the Judiciary Committee be instructed to bring in a bill to carry out the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that Congress should walk up to the verge of extreme power to protect the people of the country. It was a mistake to propose the committee, and nothing would be gained from it. The report of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau disclosed

MURDERS AND VIOLENCE

that were enough to make the heart sicken. The reports of army officers, Gens. Thomas, Sheridan and others, on the South, told similar revelations.

OPPOSITION BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR hoped that the Senate would not omit the report of General Grant when he went down there.

Mr. WILSON did not propose to omit anything, but that report was preliminary and did not give a great deal of information.

At this point the morning hour expired, when the subject was laid aside for morning business.

MILITARY DEPOT.

Mr. WILLSON from the Committee on military affairs reported an amendment to a bill, placing the $350,000 at the disposition of the Secretary of war, to enable him to enlarge the military depot at Fort Leavenworth.

NEW PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish a port of entry at Duluth, Minn. Referred.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Also a bill granting lands to Hastings and Dakota Railroad.

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to incorporate the New York and San Blas Railway Company, also a bill to aid in the construction and maintenance of twenty lines of steamships, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal and other purposes.

PROTEST AGAINST SENATOR BLODGETT.

Mr. HILL presented a memorial from John C. Bryant, a leading Republican editor of Georgia, protesting against the admission of Foster Blodgett, Senator elect from that State, and making grave charges reflecting on the the gentleman's integrity. Ordered printed.

FEMALE PROTEST AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a protest of two hundred working women of Ashtabula against female suffrage. Referred.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Mr. HAMILTON of Texas, declined the appointment upon the committee on disabilities and revolutionary claims. He was excused.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The regular order, being Mr. Anthony's resolution specifying the legislation for the present session, was then taken up, and Mr. Ames was awarded the floor upon the conclusion of the South.

He said one-half the suffering of the people of the South had not been told, and attributed the cause of much of the disorder to the enfranchisement of

THE COLORED ELEMENT,

and their daring to contend for political supremacy with their fellow-citizens. The fact that the minority had control in the South was a mistake. In Mississippi the colored population had a majority of seventy thousand, and their sympathies were all with the Republican party. It had been said on the floor that the army had been used to intimidate citizens and prevent them from an expression of popular will at the polls. He denied that there was any foundation for such statement, except that soldiers acting under the direction of white men at times had driven colored voters from the polls. As a contrast to the unforgiving

SPIRIT OF SLAVERY AND REBELLION

still rampant in the South, he had read by the Secretary the resolutions passed by the Republican Legislature of Mississippi, asking Congress to remove political disabilities from all the people of that State. Yet the very members who passed these resolutions had been compelled to

PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION.

The most fearful outrages were of daily occurrence in that State. He then referred to the recent dispatch from Governor Alcorn, of Massachusetts, to the effect that the State authorities were competent to put down any disorders which may prevail, and also to Alcorn's proclamation denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. The Legislature had appropriated ten thousand dollars to aid in the arrest and conviction of the Ku Klux associations.

NO KU-KLUX PUNISHED

Governor Alcorn had drawn every cent of this money, yet he (Ames) had not heard of one Ku Klux having been arrested. He was in constant receipt of letters from Mississippi detailing the wholesale outrages upon Union men by rebels; that many murders of colored men had been committed which would never be discovered; that the colored people had been disarmed by the Sheriff who had promised to protect them.

Mr. POOL stated, by way of correcting the statement by Mr. Thurman, that the whole Republican vote in North Carolina, at the last election, numbered from 30,000 to 35,000, instead of 3,000.

Mr. NYE asked if the Senate could longer hesitate to

SUCCOR OPPRESSED CITIZENS

of the country? For one he would stay here forever rather than vote to adjourn without adopting some measures to put down this new rebellion. Mr. Scott was about to address the Senate at length, when he yielded the floor at the suggestions of Senators to fix the time for taking a vote on the resolution.

After an informal discussion, Mr. Sherman remarked it was evident that no agreement could be made, and moved to take up the House resolution for adjournment.

Mr. Hamlin thought this the wisest thing that could be done, and gave notice that he would move an amendment for final adjournment on Monday next, instead of Thursday. After further discussion, Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion, and it was agreed to take a vote upon Mr. Anthony's resolution and amendments to-morrow at two o'clock, without further discussion.

Mr. SAWYER then took the floor, and moved as an amendment to the pending resolution, to include the consideration of the present session of the

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

lately reported. He argued that the passage of this bill would do much to restore harmony and contentment in the South.

Mr. ROBERTSON advocated a general amnesty, because he wished to see peace and harmony restored to this country. Nothing was to be gained by a continuance of

LEGAL AND POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

He had been a constant upholder of the Union and a friend of the colored man, and he now desired to confer upon the white man of the South all the rights of citizenship now enjoyed by colored men. He pressed the passage of his general amnesty bill as calculated to do more to pacify the South than any coercive act that could be passed this session. Without concluding the debate, the Senate at six o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

NAVY YARD BILL.

Some conversation took place on the motion made by Mr. Lynch to correct the journal so as to make it appear that yesterday's motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred the joint resolution as authorizing and directing the Secretary of the navy to appoint a commission consisting of two line officers, and one officer of the engineer corps, to examine and report next December as to the expediency of consolidating the Charleston and Kittery Navy Yards, transferring the machinery, &c., of the former to the latter.

Mr. DAWES objected to a reconsideration of the motion. He was inclined to extinguish both navy-yards, and desired the entire subject to be discussed at the proper time.

Mr. HARPER said when the bill was offered Messrs. Banks and Twitchell objected to its introduction. It was rather unfair to change the position of the bill in this way.

Mr. BANKS asked that the journal be corrected by inserting his objection to the reference of the bill, which was referred by mistake.

Mr. LYNCH said the resolution was an inquiry.

After further consideration the Speaker said the question was on the motion of Mr. Banks, so that it might appear on the journal that the resolution was not presented or referred at all.

The House disagreed to the motion of Mr. Banks, and also to the motion of Mr. Lynch so that the journal remains unaltered.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of State to pay the holders of certificates of award, the moneys paid by the Republic of Venezuela in settlement of claims.

Mr. BROOKS said as there was much dispute about the matter, the resolution ought not to be passed without consideration. There was no further action on the subject.

Mr. STEVENSON moved that the House adjourn, which at half past one, was agreed to.

NEW YORK.

Immigration—South Carolina Matters—French Relief—Naval Movements—Railroad Injunction—John Bull Jubilant—United States Courts After Fisk, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.
IMMIGRATION.

Yesterday 1,050 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, being the first arrivals of last week, and were quarantined on account of small-pox. The Irish emigration is rapidly on the decrease, while the English arrivals are more numerous. A very large French immigration is expected this year. The Commissioners are already making arrangements to meet the wants of the new comers.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

The following special Washington dispatch to the Herald says: Prominent Republicans who have arrived here to-night from two South Carolina, and letters received here from the capital of that State to-day, report that Governor Scott, at the advice of many leading men of both parties, held a conference last Tuesday with the representative Democrats from about twenty-five counties of the State, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of preserving the peace. The only Republicans present were the Governor, Attorney General Chamberlain, and L. C. Carpenter, editor of the Columbia Daily *Union*. Many very fair speeches were made by the Democrats present, and the only complaint which found utterance was the insolence of the colored militia. This was admitted to some extent, and means will be taken to remedy the evil. General Scott, however, made a very bitter speech, in which he declared that in his opinion, and that of many of his friends, the only way to secure peace and prevent what the Governor termed another war but which he (Kerswan) regarded as but the just indignation of the plundered people, was to secondarily carpet-bag the South in the north, and rascally scallawags from the south, to resign offices they had usurped and leave those States in the hands of the southern gentlemen.

COMPULSORY RESIGNATION.

The day after this conference a notice was posted on the bulletin board of the Court House in Union county, warning the Sheriff, County Commissioners and Trial Justices to resign at once and threatening severe penalties if they fail to obey. Feeling that their lives were unsafe they all resigned and the county is without officers. Dispatches have been received announcing other outrages. The last advices received from Governor Scott, South Carolina is that Governor Scott, State Treasurer Parker and Controller Neagle received notice from the Ku Klux Klan to get out of the State. Attorney General Chamberlain will meet the President to-morrow and ask that troops be sent to the

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States steamship Ticonderoga, now flag-ship of Rear Admiral S. P. Stringham, Port Admiral, is at anchor off the Battery.

Orders have been received to fit out the following ships at once: The Shawmut, to join the Brazilian squadron; the Wachusett, destination unknown; Canandaigua, destination unknown; Onaha, destination unknown; Minnesota, destination unknown; Susquehanna, destination unknown; Florida, formerly the Wampanoag. All these vessels are to be thoroughly refitted, and destined for short passages under sail. As soon as these vessels are refitted, a number of others will be put once overhauled and put in perfect condition. They are becoming useless by reason of the decay of their wooden beams, and cannot be repaired except at a great expense, and as there is no present or prospective use for them, it is deemed best that they should be sold.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SLAVE REVOLT.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro confirm the reported discovery and frustration for the time being of the combination among the slaves to free themselves on Fazendas, adjoining the mines of the English company, in the Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, whose slaves they tried to induce to join them. The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* says that the dangerous knowledge is spreading that only in Brazil on this continent are human being held in bondage.

SUITS AGAINST A LATE COLLECTOR.

About one hundred bankers and brokers began suits against ex-Collector Sheridan Shook to recover moneys alleged to have been illegally collected as taxes during the time Shook was in the Custom House. The aggregate amount sued for is about $1,500,000. The suits begun in the Supreme Court, but were removed to the United States Court, where they will be tried before Judge Blatchford.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

The Captain of Police, William McCleary, has been transferred to the Twenty-eight precinct. Captain McDonald is his successor. The papers state that the pretext for Captain McCleary's transfer is the charge that he began his raid on the keno places ten minutes too soon, but the real reason is that he allowed none to escape, but arrested all without regard to official station.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

To-day a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Solicitors of the Erie Railroad praying for an injunction and subpoena against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which is alleged to be changing from the broad gauge, in violation of a contract made with plaintiffs in 1868.

THE FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE

of this city received a communication from Favre, acknowledging the receipt, through United States Minister Washburne, of 35,000 francs, contributed by the people of this country for the suffering people of France.

AND GREAT WAS THE FALL THEREOF."

Two brown stone houses, in course of erection on Thompson avenue, Brooklyn, fell this morning, having been undermined by the rain. Two laborers were buried in the ruins. The bodies have not been extricated. The loss on the buildings is $10,000.

FRENCH RELIEF.

The United States steamship Relief will be put in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day, and will be ready to sail with a cargo of supplies for the suffering people of France.

JAPANESE GOING HOME.

A party of Japanese nobility, sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel, left for San Francisco, on their way to Yokohama.

UNITED STATES AFTER JAMES FISK.

A rumor is in circulation to-day that James Fisk, Jr., in obedience to orders from the United States District Court was about to restore the safe books &c., belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad, which he forcibly took away from their office at 32 Nassau street, about two years ago.

JOHN BULL JUBILANT.

The members of the St. Andrew's and St. George's societies, will be entertained this evening, in honor of the nuptials of Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne.

HYMENEAL BANQUET.

Lord Walter Campbell, who resides in this city, gave a banquet this evening at the Traveler's Club in honor of the marriage of his brother, the Marquis of Lorne. Many distinguished persons were present.

CARGO OF FOOD FOR FRANCE.

The storeship Relief went into commission to-day and will at once take on board a cargo for the relief of the sufferers in France.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS.

A. F. Radcliffe, charged with smuggling diamonds, was discharged on his own recognizance to-day.

SWISS SUFFERERS IN FRANCE.

The Swiss residing here appointed a committee to-night to raise funds for the relief of their countrymen residing in France, who suffered by the war.

KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Tennessee—Commissioners' Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
KEY WEST, FLORIDA, March 21.—The United States steamer Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commission on board, arrived here this morning, five days and six hours from Kingston. The whole party, including the officers and crew of the ship, are in excellent health. Mr. Wade has his report finished, to which Mr. Howe has agreed. The report is about two columns long. Mr. White wishes to add considerable, but may agree to it with a few amendments. The report is, in the main, favorable to annexation. The chief features deemed somewhat unfavorable are those connected with the question of debt, boundary and grants.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest from Paris!

SITUATION UNCHANGED!

The Mob Triumphant!

THEY HOLD THE FORTS!

Government Funds Seized!

THEY JUSTIFY THEIR CONDUCT!

The National Assembly!

DEMANDS OF THE GUARDS!

Late English News!

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE!

Details of the Ceremony!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARISIAN ADVICES.

PARIS, March 21.—The latest advices from Paris are dated yesterday. The situation is unchanged. Fresh barricades have been erected, but there is a general quietude. The omnibusses have stopped running, and traffic has ceased. The Nationals have occupied Forts Issy, Nanvers and Bicetre. The Police Commissioners have been arrested, and General Chanzy was so maltreated by the mob that he has been sent to the hospital. The insurgents' Central Committee, it appears, signed an order for the release of Chanzy and Turquet. Cremer is spoken of as the probable commander of the National Guards.

FUNDS SEIZED.

The insurgents have seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties. All the approaches to Paris are guarded by the National Guards for the purpose of preventing an invasion.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation has been issued bearing the signature of Louis Blanc, Victor Scholehur, and others, which contains the following statement: Actuated by the absolute necessity of the hour, the Government was convinced of the best means of achieving an end which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people. It will propose to the National Assembly measures providing for the election by the National Guard of municipal councils, for the creation of a Municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrage of all citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee published on Monday in its Official Journal, headed "Official Journal of the Republican Federation," the following proclamation: "We will not originating in the suffrages of two hundred and fifteen battalions of the National Guard repudiates the disturbances in the streets of Paris, and arms provinces. It imposes upon us a commander, attempts night disarmings, removes the municipal authorities, seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The Nationals have participated in no crime. A proclamation will be issued to-morrow or next day. The Journal also announces that the Committee will abdicate power for the election of the Communal Council and the Federation of the National Guards. Versailles resembles a camp. The entire neighborhood is occupied by troops. The prisoners at Metz and Sedan are offering their services. The Journal is crowded so that many deputies to the assembly are obliged to stop in stables. Mr. Rauhner has been arrested and imprisoned in Bologna, and narrowly escaped lynch law. His wife and daughter were also arrested. Other Imperialists made their appearances in Bologne, and their arrest is expected.

POLITICAL DEMANDS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The insurgent Government say that the forces will be armed to insure the defence of the capital. It has sent an intimation to Thiers, giving the 23d inst. as the last day for the reclaim of the Assembly to Paris. If they return they shall have liberty of action; if they refuse, the National Guard will go to Versailles and disperse them.

AUTHORITY ASSUMED.

M. Combates is assuming the title of Director-General.

The insurgents have on several occasions fired into each other by mistake. No particulars of these occurrences or accounts of the loss of life are at hand.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

A majority of the journals of Paris consider the elections ordered by the insurgents command as void.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The insurgents declare a willingness to treat with the National Assembly on the following conditions: The election of a Communal Council by the people of Paris; the reorganization of the National Guards; the council with the power of self-election and removal of their officers, and the suppression of the Prefecture of Police.

THIERS BLAMED AS THE AUTHOR.

The army journals declare that Thiers is the author of the troubles in Paris, and counsel the troops to self-government, firmness and tranquility.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

The Government of Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the Prefects of Departments, informing them that the situation in Paris is no worse. The revolution, dishonored by its cowardly acts, is unanimously disavowed.

OFFICERS STILL PRISONERS.

Chanzy and other officers are still detained by the insurgents, but there are hopes of their speedy release. The Mayors of Paris protest against and refuse to carry out illegal acts for the communal elections. The Assembly unanimously condemns disorders and their authors.

MR. BANCROFT'S RETIREMENT.

BERLIN, March 21.—It's rumored here that Bancroft will retire in October, and be succeeded by Forth.

GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO WAIT.

The North German *Gazette* says if the Central Republican Committee in Paris intends to execute the treaty of peace Germany can quietly await the development of affairs in France.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT

was opened to-day by the Emperor William, who in person delivered a speech from the throne.

CONGRATULATIONS.

He said: when I see the German Reichstag for the first time after the glorious and trying struggle which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for her independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for the historic successes with which he has blessed the faithful unity of our allies, the heroism and discipline of our arms, and the devotion of the people. We have what our forefathers struggled for—the unity of Germany, and security of her frontiers. Our conviction of her future unity was veiled. The ever present enthusiasm of the people has rent the veil, when the Fatherland was threatened, the nation rose in her defense, and traced its firm will in indelible characters on the battlefields of France to remain a united people.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.

POTSDAM, March 20.—Mr. Bancroft will resign the office of United States Minister and go to Italy in October.

ENGLAND.

FRENCH NEWS.

LONDON, March 21.—It is officially denied that France has requested that the prisoners of war in Germany should return through Switzerland.

NAPOLEON'S RECEPTION.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Chiselhurst at two o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was received with enthusiastic cheering in that village and at all the railway stations along the route from Dover.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The journals are filled with programmes for the marriage of the Prince Louise to Marquis Lorne, which took place to-day. Immense preparations were made for the celebration of the event throughout England.

A SAFE PRECAUTION.

The bullion in the Bank of France has been remanded to Versailles, and all the unissued notes have been destroyed.

[Special to the New York World.]

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

WINDSOR CASTLE, March 21.—The weather is charming, and the marriage of Princess Louise was celebrated with brilliancy at eleven o'clock this forenoon. The ministers and ambassadors, nobility and clergy and the bridegroom's family were admitted to the Royal Chapel. At twelve o'clock the royal carriages with members of the Queen's family and other royal personages left the Queen's gate at Windsor Palace, and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain and conducted to places on the *haut pas*.

ON THE GROUND.

At 12:05 the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Hower. They were conducted to seats on the *haut pas*. At 12:15

THE BRIDE,

accompanied by the Queen and suite in five carriages, arrived at the west end of the chapel, where they were joined by the bridesmaids, and moved up the aisle amid music by the choir. The bride was supported by the Queen, Prince of Wales and Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

were ladies Campbell, Cecil, Butler, Montague, Gordon, Lennox, Gordon, Seymour and Fitzgerald. The bride was seated on the left of the altar with the Queen near at hand.

MARRIED IN "CHORAL STYLE," WHATEVER THAT IS.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in choral style, the Queen giving the bride away. At the end of the last prayer a royal salute was fired from the artillery in Windsor Park, and the guests repaired to the Queen's luncheon.

THE HONEYMOON BEGUN.

The bride and bridegroom departed at three o'clock for Claremont for the honeymoon.

PARTICULARS BY JENKINS.

About one thousand guests witnessed the ceremony. The grounds of the Castle were filled with immense crowds, and Windsor was *en fete*. The Marquis Lorne wore the uniform of the Argyleshire Artillery. The Bishop of London was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester and Worcester. To-night there will be a grand banquet and the Castle will be illuminated. The festivities will continue two days.

JAPANESE NEWS.

Telegraphic advices were received to-day that an insurrection had taken place in Japan, but had been suppressed.

HUNGARY.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DIET.

PESTH, March 20.—In the Austro-Hungarian Diet, to-day, the Government was attacked by the opposition for not interfering in favor of France during the negotiations of the preliminaries of peace. Count Andrassy in reply defended the course of the Government. In the course of his speech he said: "We believe that it was the care of Government for the real interest of the monarchy, that prevented the use of its good offices between the belligerents. The Government would only follow a war policy if the existence of monarchy was in danger. The only question is whether to develope a strength far beyond the general expectation. The Emperor Francis Joseph has on a throne of his fathers. We will not congratulating him on the occurrence of the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday.

ITALY.

PAPAL GUARANTEES.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies an order was proposed by Senor Mardeni declaring that the Papal guarantees were not infringed by international regulation. It was carried by eighty majority.

PEACE WITH TUNIS.

A treaty of peace has been signed with Tunis.

SPAIN.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

MADRID, March 21.—The Epoca contradicts in specific terms the report that Spain has proposed to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ account. Bonds quiet 5's of '65, 92; do '67, 91¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40's 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 21—Five-twenties of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton firm, with middling upland at 7½@7¾. Breadstuffs firm with western Wheat (amber) at 11s 4d; winter 11s 6d.

OHIO.

The Opening of Navigation—Fire in Massillon.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CLEVELAND, March 21.—The steamer R. N. Rice, from Detroit, arrived this morning, being the first arrival this season. She had rather a rough passage, but encountered no ice, and the trip was made in about the usual time. The opening of navigation between Detroit and Cleveland this year is the earliest on record with the exception of the year 1855, when the first steamer arrived on the 18th of March.

MANSFIELD, March 21.—About 1 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in a brick building on Main street, owned by Hickox & McFall, and occupied by A. Greenberg & M. E. Price's cigar store on first floor, lawyers offices on the second floor, and by G. & F. A. Thomas' billiard room on the third floor. But for the active exertions of the firemen the whole would have been most disastrous, as the building adjoins the Wiley House, one of the largest hotels in the city. The insurance between $10,000 partially covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

Governor Cox, from the Committee on Organization of the Cincinnati University, has submitted a report recommending ten schools, embracing both law and medicine, each department to be in charge of a principal professor, and that the College with the exception of law and medicine shall go into operation next Autumn. The report declares against honorary degrees, and recommend that the course of studies in our high schools shall be so arranged as to make the course continuous, thus enabling graduates in public schools at once to enter the universities.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Proceedings—Legislative Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MEMPHIS, February 21.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of to-night says the Senate has passed the House resolution fixing Saturday as the day for adjournment. The House joint resolution memorializing Congress for the removal of disabilities was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate met as a High Court of Impeachment and took up the case of Chief Justice McClure. Respondent was permitted to read his statement of the case, which was very elaborate, occupying one hour. It gives a complete history of the late struggle, and his document seems to be intended merely as a defense of Mr. Clayton. After this the Court took a recess. On re-assembling, Judge Wilshire opened the argument on the demurrer of the respondent. He argued that the articles of impeachment were fatally defective in not alleging corrupt interest on issuing a writ of *quo warranto* against the Lieutenant Governor. He then assumed the position that under the Constitution an officer can only be impeached for misconduct or malfeasance in office. A Judge is not amenable to impeachment for a mere error of law or judgment.

The Court took a recess at half past seven, and is in session. It is now generally conceded that not a single article for the relief of the people in the way of taxation can be passed by the present Legislature, owing to the Senate, which both parties refuse to pass any measure having such an object in view. The Clayton men all say that they have accomplished their ends and are now ready to go home.

ALBANY.

Board of Trade Favor Free Canals.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ALBANY, March 21.—A joint meeting of the members of the Albany board, trade and lumbermen's association was held to-day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, endorsing the action of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange of New York and commercial organizations in the State in favor of free canals. Resolutions are coming from all parts of the State in favor of the measure.

TRENTON.

Canal Lease.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Morris Canal Company has leased its works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for 999 years, at ten per cent. to preferred, and four to common stockholders.

MARINE NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
LONDON, March 21.—The steamships Antwerp and Rheim, from New York, touched to-day at Queenstown.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Arrived: City of London, from Liverpool.

Arrived: Steamship Thuringia, from Hamburg.

THE CAPITAL.

West Point Cadetship Solicited for Gen. Meagher's Son—South Carolina Appeals to the President for Troops—Contested Senatorial Seats—Necessary Appropriations, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

NO MORE CLERKS IN PERU.

The United States Minister to Peru writes to the State Department that many persons from the United States have arrived there seeking employment only to discover that their expectations were unfounded. He states that skilled mechanics and railway men can readily obtain employment. But young men desirous of obtaining positions in business houses do not, and asks the Department to give his letter a wide circulation.

AN APPEAL FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Chamberlain, Adjutant General of South Carolina, had an interview with the President to-day, on the subject of affording protection to the people of the upper part of that state. He represented the condition of affairs in that section and desired to know how long four companies of cavalry now on the way would remain there. The President replied that the troops should remain there long enough to restore peace and secure obedience to the laws, even if they should be thus employed during the remainder of his administration.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP SOLICITED.

Hon. W

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. 1877

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111@111¼.

WE are glad to see that there are some honest democrats in South Carolina, who admit that the Ku-Klux are committing fearful outrages in that State. The only complaint which they made at a consultation held with Governor Scott, was that the colored militia were "insolent." This was admitted it is said, to some extent, and steps were taken to have it remedied. We cannot see however, that the insolence of the colored militia could have furnished occasion for the commission of all the outrages which have been reported.

THE condition of things in France is any thing but hopeful. The dispatches yesterday afternoon reported that whilst there was a general quietude in Paris additional barricades were being erected. This "quietude" there may only be the lull before the storm. More blood we fear will be shed. Every thing indicates that the whole country would be rent and torn, and the resnlt of all may be, as we have felt from the beginning, that a Napoleon will again occupy the Tuilleries. The agents of the now exiled Emperor are plying their work in France, and no one knows better than the "nephew of his uncle" how to carry on an intrigue to secure an imperial crown and throne. We hope for brighter days for "bewitched" France. At present a dark cloud rests upon her.

IF WE are to believe the reports received through the Cable, and the London correspondents of some of the eastern papers, a crisis is approaching in the British Cabinet. A leader of the Conservatives is represented as having declared that the Liberal Ministry of Gladstone could not protract its existence five weeks. It would seem as if the friends of the present government had no confidence in it, and are dissatisfied with Gladstone's leadership. For the existing state of things various reasons are assigned. It is well known that there are many members even of his own party who are not satisfied at the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His recent proposition to abolish religious tests in the English Universities has also awakened considerable opposition to his Premiership. It is asserted, in addition, that there are too many men of high extraction and noble blood in the Liberal party, who render the position of the Premier anything but enviable. These noble lords do not like to be dictated to, or led by a man of plebeian descent. Thus far, the reasons assigned should make him more popular on this side of the ocean.

But the more recent cause for discontent and alienation in the Liberal ranks seems to be the vacillating policy of the government in regard to alleged existing disorders in Ireland, which it asked increased powers from parliament to enable it to suppress. A secret Committee of investigation had been asked for whose duty it would be to ascertain the extent of existing troubles, and indicate a plan by which they might be removed. The proposition met with a withering rebuke from Disraeli who ridiculed the idea of a government not being able to govern the county of Westmeath, to which the disorders seem at present to be confined, without asking aid from the "Senate."

Disraeli is certainly right. A Kingdom, and even a county in a great "State," or Empire should be under the control of the general governing power. It should not be made a matter of necessity when great troubles arise that the ruling power should have to go to the Legislature for aid to enable it to repress disorder. We believe in bringing Ku-Kluxers to judgment and retribution wherever they may be found, at the earliest moment

The above are all the reasons that have reached us for the growing dissatisfaction with the Gladstone ministry. We suppose it can scarcely be possible that President Grant has had anything to do with it, or that the chairmanship of an American Senatorial Committee is the feather that is to break the camel's back in England. However, so many charges are laid to the President, this may as well be added.

FRANCE.

Unhappy France! While sweet peace rests upon the millions of hearthstones of Germany, while *Te Deums* of joy and gratitude arise throughout the broad earth in thanksgiving for the cessation of the fearful and sanguinary struggle between the two great Powers, while a whole world melts in charity and bewails the fate of the French, and pour into her war-distressed and impoverished territory generous offerings of food and raiment for her suffering citizens, yet the people themselves are belligerent, are plunged into the seething vortex of riot, rebellion and revolution. They appear to know not what they want, doing and much less what they want, unless, indeed, they have determined that the soil of beautiful France has not yet been sufficiently washed and drenched with the innocent blood of her children. The historian has, in most gorgeous coloring, pen painted the martial bearing of the French; but the late war robbed the picture of much of its truthfulness and beauty, and the national pride of the people has been pricked to the very core. Humiliation, defeat, starvation and military ruin must be aggravating to the French: but the condition in which they find France can in no wise be bettered by a suicidal strife and disagreement among themselves, for they are common sufferers, one and all, and the vengeance they wreak upon each other will bear no other fruit than the bitter contempt and earnest disgust of the world. The political earthquakes, the fierce volcanoes and upheavals in French society no longer rock the earth; in '48 they spent and lost their fury. Paris may to-day convulse with internal strife and disorder, may blacken her streets with the ruins of her palaces, may murder her best citizens in cold blood, set law at defiance, erect the goddess of Reason or the guillotine of terror, and yet, the outside world will move on carelessly only to the extent where pity and commiseration come in.

Civilized and enlightened people under all flags sympathise deeply with France in her distress and in her degradation from the high position among the powers of the old Continent she had occupied; but outside sympathy is of little good so long as the frivolous French, in their mad rioting invite for themselves and their nation, greater calamity and march further into the darkness of despair. We had hoped that the undoubted physical bravery which led the French from near to the frontiers of Germany back into the last ditch, before the victorious conquerors, would have given away when resistance was longer vain, to an equal moral courage that would have calmly accepted the situation, realized the potent advantages of peace, reorganized a government and commenced the rebuilding up of a shattered nation. Not so however. The tumultous scenes in Paris proclaim that France is wholly unprepared to lift herself up from out the ruin she has involved herself and needs more chastening from the hand of Providence which appears to have been set against her from the outset of her late struggle. Self control is not an element in the French character. The same restless spirit which is at its awful work now in Paris was at work when that city was partly re-built to divert it from waging internal or external war; it was that spirit which caused the ex-Emperor to hold the grand exposition of the world's art and industry, and the same unrest forced the ambitious Napoleon to plunge France into the causeless war which has resulted so disastrously to himself, his dynasty and his people. Are these restless spirits ready to erect a Republic or to assume control over others, when they cannot control themselves? Do they comprise the element on whom the future happiness and power of France will rest? Will they conform to that popular will which, by their own example and conduct, they have caused to flow in an improper and dangerous direction? We think not. Out of their own rash deeds and imprudencies will, in all probability, come a result they least desire. The empire of France may spring as suddenly into existence upon them again, as sprang the republic of 1848. When the French learn more wisdom, that peace is more pleasant than warfare, that martial power and territorial acquisition are of less consequence than the welfare and prosperity of a nation, that laws should be obeyed, order established and respected, and human life held sacred, then we shall be more hopeful for the establishment of an enduring Republican form of government for the people of France. Not till then, for these things they have not been taught, or if taught, have not acquired.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

Sound laws and the faithful execution of them are essential to the well-being, peace and comfort of any country. Human nature in its present state and condition is such, in the mass, as to require constant checks and control to be put upon it. The only way it can be restrained and controlled, is by the enforcement of laws based upon certain general and well-established principles of justice and right. But it would be difficult to enact a code of laws that would apply in every case. The strict application of law might be very just in one case, and yet monstrously cruel in another. The crime may be the same, but there may be a difference in the criminal, and the circumstances in which it was perpetrated. The same offence may be committed against the majesty of a well-established and righteous law by two men, who might not deserve the same rigorous punishment. The one may be guilty only of the first transgression, the other may be an old and habitual offender. But although it is the same law that is violated in both cases, there are none who will pretend to say that equal punishment should be visited upon both. Then there are cases within the knowledge and experience of all, in which all that is necessary to vindicate the honor of the law, reclaim the offender and restrain him from running into greater evil, is to pronounce sentence upon him. It is expected in all civilized nations that justice shall be administered in mercy, and it would be egregiously wrong to impose the same punishment even for the same offence in all cases. It is sufficient to comply with the spirit of the law in many cases to secure the rectification of life and conduct which its enactment is designed to effect, without adhering rigidly to its letter. *Summum jus, summa injuria.*

There must be some mode adopted then for regulating the operations of law in different circumstances, and in relation to different individuals. Experience has shown that it is necessary that a power should be vested in some one to enable him to mitigate, or even to remove altogether, the sentence pronounced by the judiciary. For it may be shown, subsequent to the most careful investigation by a court and jury, that that which really constitutes guilt—malicious motive—did not possess the person accused and convicted. Or, circumstances may be afterwards adduced which change the whole aspect of the case. It would be an utter impossibility to frame laws so specifically as to apply to individual cases and the circumstances surrounding them. The Governor of our State, as well as the Governors of others, has therefore been invested with what is called the pardoning power, by which at his discretion he may remove or altogether prevent the penal consequences from falling upon offenders against legal statutes, and rehabilitate the culprit with all the rights immunities and privileges of a citizen. Cases are known to all in which persons accused and condemned of serious charges have been restored to their former capacity as citizens as a mere act of justice, and to whom technically speaking the term pardon could not be applied because they were not guilty. The term pardon is used loosely in reference to all cases, however, in which through the exercise of. Executive power persons, whether guilty or not, are freed from legal restraints which may have been imposed upon them.

The investiture with the pardoning power places him who has the right to exercise it in the most delicate and trying position, and imposes onerous burdens upon him of which none can form any adequate conception, except those who have been made acquainted with the routine that has to be gone through in the examination of applications made for the interposition of executive clemency. We never had any idea ourselves of the responsibility which it imposes, the labor it involves, and the delicay that attends it until we paid a visit to the Executive Chambers at Harrisburg, a short time since, and saw the huge piles of applications for pardons which lay on the Governor's table. A single petition, in some cases, occupies between two and three hundred closely printed pages, contains a history of the man, his trial, his family and relations, in whose behalf executive commiseration is invoked, and a list of signatures embracing the names of jurors who rendered the verdict, the attorney who prosecuted, the judge who pronounced the sentence, and the most distinguished and honored citizens in the community where he resided when he committed the crime that deprived him of his liberty, and on account of which he lives in fearful expectation of having to make atonement to the laws of the country which he outraged, by the forfeiture of his life. The bearer of the petition, in many instances, is the wife of the unfortunate felon, who carries an infant in her arms, tugging at breasts dried up with grief, but fail to yield the milk, which its sunken eyes, livid skin, and emaciated, tiny form, give abundant evidence it so much needs to preserve it in being. By her side, too, stand ragged, half-starved and helpless sons and daughters, who mingle their plaintive cries and piteous supplications with her's entreating that the husband and father upon whom they are dependent for their daily bread may be restored to his liberty, or have his life spared. If anything could elicit executive pity and the exercise of the pardoning power, surely this scene would which is not unfrequently presented to the eyes of him who administers the affairs of the Commonwealth. It requires much firmness of purpose and the exercise of a wise and enlightened judgment to enable the Governor to discern what is duty in such circumstances. And yet, the public have no sympathy with him in this most trying and delicate position. The very men who will sign an application for a pardon, and urge that it may be extended, in the strongest terms, will, after it has been granted, denounce the Governor for exercising the power they invoked in behalf of the criminal. They first ask him to take the responsibility and then traduce him for doing so.

Governor Geary inaugurated a wise policy when he first assumed the reins of government, in relation to the granting of pardons, and we believe he rigidly adheres to it. It is not to be expected that he can know the history of every man who commits an over act of transgression against the laws of the state. He therefore places the responsibility on those who knew his character and habits, and in no case grants a pardon, unless a petition for it has been signed by those who are familiar with the antecedents of him on whose behalf it is requested. If mistakes are committed, and men are sent loose upon society who are unworthy, and a terror to it, the responsibility rests upon the petitioners who have interested themselves in his case, and not upon the Governor.

Still, great caution is observed in the exercise of the pardoning power. Every petition is not granted that is forwarded. Not, perhaps, one in ten, and then, as a general thing, only for minor offences, such as assault and battery. The consequence is that, although the population has greatly increased, pardons are not granted as numerously as in former times. They have sometimes reached an average, we believe, of one to twenty of the convictions; now they do not exceed one in seventy. Between the years 1818 and 1820 there were pardons and remissions amounting in the aggregate to 1,304, and making an annual average of 434. Between 1869 and 1870 there were 296 pardons and remissions, making a yearly average of only 74. In view of these facts, we think the people of this Commonwealth have no right to complain that Governor Geary has abused, in its exercise, the pardoning power with which he is invested. If, in any case, he should commit an error, those who know the kindness and tenderness of his heart, the meekness and gentleness of his spirit, and the clemency of his soul will have no difficulty in overlooking it.

REFERRING to the melancholy death of a minister of the gospel which took place last week, the *Post* makes use of the following language, which we cordially endorse, and commend to the careful consideration of the many humane and liberal christian gentlemen of this city:

The circumstances connected with the melancholy suicide of the Rev. Van Doren in this city one day last week, suggest to our minds the propriety of erecting a home for the disabled ministers in this city. So far as we could ascertain, Mr. Van Doren was a man of unimpeachable character, and succumbed to the natural depression incident to poverty. It seems that he had no possible means of support.

In every city the size of ours there are more or less disabled ministers, who are left practically without any means of support. In view of this fact we suggest the establishment of a home for this class, into which any minister of any denomination may be admitted, upon showing that he is what he represents himself to be. If he can pay a pittance toward his support, very well, but if he cannot, still let him enjoy all the advantages of the institution.

Such an institution would not fail to exercise a good influence. As a general thing the clergy are poorly paid, and when they grow old have to depend largely upon the charity of their fellow men for whose spiritual welfare they have labored during the prime of their lives. They must naturally abhor the idea of going to an alms house. But with such an asylum as we have suggested there would be no unpleasant associations, and by admitting the representatives of all the Christian denominations on an equal footing, the general cause of religion would be strengthened and Christian charity more fully exemplified.

Who will undertake to carry out the idea of establishing such an institution in this city? There are a large number of charitably disposed gentlemen in the city who will give freely of their means for such a purpose if some one will only set the mtter earnestly on foot.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE OLDEN TIME.

VI.

Whenever you think my recollections of the town, as it once was, and some of its old inhabitants, become uninteresting or burdensome to your paper, let me know.

I shall now go back to another place to make some change in location, and begin on First street, now avenue. On the corner of Liberty stood the dwelling of the late James Gray (of Fourth street), a man who in his day held a conspicuous position, and who had greater delight in litigation than any one I can remember. It really appeared as if he would rather go into a law suit than attend to any other business. Hon. H. Baldwin was his counsel, and the records of the courts in early days will show that he had a very regular, if not a profitable, client. Above Gray's house it was vacant to West street, and then came the stable of Gen. O'Hara; then the garden grounds of O'Hara and Gen. Kirkpatrick to Short street, beyond which was a pasture field until we reached the residence of Mr. Evans, near the corner of Redoubt alley. It will be remembered that this is the same Mr. Evans who was afterwards engineer and superintendent in erecting our first water works, giving us a good supply of Allegheny water. (Petroleum mixture since introduced.) Across the alley was the stable of Mr. Davis' tavern, and then came the garden of Major Craig, after which were some frame houses occupied by some humble but useful people in their day, Bill and Hannah Brady, a colored couple, who always figured largely at all the weddings and parties as head servants and attendants. Between this and Ferry street were the gardens of lawyer Chaplin and David Logan.

On the east side of Ferry street stood a brick house belonging to a Mr. Kelley, whose dwelling and blue dying establishment adjoined on Ferry street. Next to this stood the blacksmith shop of Wm. and Jesse Hamilton, who manufactured sadlers hardware such as buckles, stirrups and bridle-bits. The same ground was afterward occupied by Wm. B. Foster with a warehouse belonging to the Western Transportation Company, which undertook to regulate the transporting of goods in quick time from Philadelphia. They adopted a wagon bed painted blue, as a speciality, with a chain passing all around securely locked to hold down the cover, which was not very secure however, being of canvass. In spite of this they couldn't succeed in making much better time than other teams—say 20 days to Philadelphia—so the company soon discontinued and gave up the business of competing with the old Conestoga teamsters.

Next to this lot was the property of John Kelley, then considered a very wealthy man. His dwelling house is still standing. Then the ware house of Oliver Ormsby on the corner of Chancery Lane and on the opposite corner a frame house in which lived Mrs. McIlwaine who manufactured sweetmeats, such as molassys taffey, much beloved by the youngsters. A family named Tucker lived in the next house adjoining the stables of Gibson's Tavern.

And now we come to more historic ground. Here stood a small frame printing office in which the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was printed.

Then came the store house of Wm. Porter afterwards occupied by Christy Cowan, on the corner of Market street. On the east side of Market street stood the tin shop of Billy Banton followed for some distance by garden ground until we reached two small frame buildings owned and occupied by Peter Declary, a teacher of music. Beyond this was the garden of Robert Spencer and then a long, one storied, brick building in which Mr. Anthony Beelen had his store and offices. Several vacant lots succeeded this, and the next buildings were the stabling of John Kerr's Ohio and Kentucky Hotel, after which came a brick house owned by Wm. Watson and lived in by John McFann. Samuel Smith lived next door and his store house adjoined his dwelling but fronted on the corner of Wood street.

I shall now begin at Liberty street again, and follow up the other side of this street to this point, and first was the garden of Hon. Henry Baldwin, joined by the pasture field of General Kirkpatrick, which extended to Short street, being the same ground where now stands the large public school house of the old First Ward. All the next square was empty till the corner of Redoubt alley was reached, there was the humble log cabin of old Frane Logan, the reliable colored drum man, who afterwards became a fixture about the store of the late Abisha Way. Opposite this was the garden of Mrs. Mary Adams, grandmother of the late George A. Bayard, where the citizens could be supplied with vegetables, small fruits and some good plums and cherries. This garden was presided over by her old, faithful black friend "Pompey," who, in addition to his business as gardner, would entertain and amuse the children by playing on his favorite instrument, the banjo, singing some of his songs or dancing a Virginia break-down.

A row of small houses succeeded this, one of which was occupied by Patrick O'Hara a brother of the General, and another by Alexander May, the father of our old steamboat captain, James May. Next to this, on the corner of Ferry street, stood the tavern of George Bowers, which, with some alteration, is now occupied as the engine shop of Robert Lea. The residence of Robert Simpson was on the east corner of Ferry street, next to it was that of Mrs. Mary Adams, and then two small houses whose occupants I do not remember. James May lived in a stone house next door, and then, on the corner of Chancery Lane stood the residence of Robert Magee, father of that whole-hearted and good man, the late Christy Magee, who had his hat shop in the same house for many years afterwards. On the east of Chancery Lane was the dwelling and silver smith shop of John Johnston; the shop was presided over by that amiable man, Mr. Troth, the father of the wives of Wm. Little and John H. Ebbert, Esq's; all the time of Mr. Johnston was taken up as Postmaster, the office being in the same house. In front of the postoffice in 1812, or during the war, was the place to get the news. There were no telegraphs then, and there would the citizens assemble at the sound of a stage horn, if not in as great numbers as on Fifth avenue during our late war, equally anxious to hear of the marches and victories of our armies.

Next to this house was the residence of the late George Miltenberger, and then a ware house belonging to Christy Cowan, beyond which and extending to Market street was the residence of John Scull, Esq., founder of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

On the east corner of Market street was a large brick building owned by Robert Watson and occupied by the late Theodore Mazurie, and afterwards by Woodman Gibson. Then came the German tavern of Jacob Hoover, and then a vacant lot followed by the tavern of Richard Hancock, adjoining which was a frame building occupied as an oyster and drinking saloon by the late Judge Gabriel Adams, adjoining this was a log building occupied by Mrs. Semple, sister of John K. McKnickle, next lived Mr. Parry who was a large contractor for building houses and the father of Mr. John C. Parry. Next door were the dwelling and work shops of Ralph Culbertson who was an extensive carpenter of that day. (If I remember aright those two gentlemen were the architects and builders of the old court house and offices on Market street.)

Next to this was a dwelling and cake house and another taffy manufactory, presided over by Mrs. Neese; then came vacant ground for some distance, until we reached a small frame building, occupied by Mr. Reuben Miller. Next to this a large brick building, owned by Mr. Cunningham, was occupied by that good-hearted and genial gentleman, Harry C. Basler, who afterwards became Marshall of the Western District of Pennsylvania. At the time of which I write he was a partner in business with Mr. Anthony Belen, under the firm of Bosler & Co., Commission Merchants. From this house to the corner of Wood street was the dwelling and liquor store of Dennis Murphy, some of whose descendents still live here, of whom, I believe, one is the widow of the late John O'Leary. This brings us to Wood street, where for the present I will stop. RIP.

Report of the Water Commission--Will the Plans Insure Pure Water?

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The report of the Water Commission, made recently to Councils, suggesting an expenditure of two and one-half million dollars, is exciting in the community, and especially among the tax-payers, a degree of interest hardly anticipated. I think, by its authors, and one which foretells just as certain as fate, the doom of the gigantic and overwhelming undertaking. The Commissioners and their friends say they want to hear fair criticism of their report and suggestions, and I propose only to indulge in that which will not offend, even if it should not convince. It is well known to every citizen of Pittsburgh, and we might add Allegheny as well, that we are sadly in need of pure water, the quality furnished in both cities being, nearly the year round, totally unfit for use. Whether our water is unwholesome, as well as unpalatable, as suggested by a recent correspondent, is a question which should not seriously engage the attention of our Councils, because it is simply sufficient to know that it is distasteful and nauseating, in order to find reason for making a change. Epsom salts are generally supposed to be wholesome, but that fact is not a sufficient reason for our city fathers to establish them as a part of our daily supply of drink. Therefore a change is necessary; we must have water, pure and simple, not an admixture of sewer and salts, or even what is more distasteful if not less wholesome—petroleum. Now the Water Commission propose to establish their pumping apparatus at, or near the mouth of Negley's Run, and suggest that the mouth of the receiving pipe shall be located in the Allegheny river, somewhere within a few miles further up. We here find our greatest objection to the report. In ten or twenty years from this time how much better off will we be than we are now? The line of oil and other manufactories up to this point is almost unbroken, and in a few years doubtless will be extended above the place named, each one emitting its deposit of filth, offal, etc., into the river and through the main supply pipe into our throats, the same as at present.

The Commissioners will doubtless reply (mentally) that in such an event, the main artery can then be extended further up the river, overlooking the fact that the further they go away from Pittsburgh, the nearer they get to the towns of Lenton, Franklin, Oil City, etc., with their deposits, of the same character as those from which they are attempting to escape. It is well known to most of our people that the valley of Oil Creek, is the natural drainage for a large population, including that of several good sized towns, each of which has established and in operation throughout the entire year, some of the largest *oil refineries* in the country. How are the Commissioners to escape from these, with their impurities necessarily emptied into our supply pipe? Run the pipe up the creek above them, Eh? Well, that might answer in theory, but I think the best practice would be to run that pipe in the first place into some stream (and we have several of them) where the pure mountain spring water, is not now defiled, and from the nature of the surrounding country is not likely ever to be. In one word, if we must spend *millions*, let them be *well* spent, not *wasted*. Run your acqueduct to the fountain head, and give us good water from the first, for the expenditure of our money.

Now as to the location for the basin, or reservoir, whilst I do not think it very important, so that it be where contiguous property does not interfere through its manufactures etc., and contaminate the neighborhood with soot and dirt, yet I would mildly suggest that the place suggested is right in the midst of the highest priced territory anywhere to be found on the river bank. Sixteen hundred dollars per acre, is a pretty nice figure, and suggests that another look be taken to ascertain whether property just as available could not be found at a lower price—only a few thousand saved, however, when you are spending millions, is hardly worth considering—perhaps. Hoping that our Councils will carefully, fearlessly and impartially scrutinize this whole matter, in the interest of the people, keeping in mind that we need *pure water* in abundant supply and also that it must be furnished to us as *cheaply as possible*, I leave the matter with them. On them the responsibility will rest, for the commissioners will not be known to the people and do not report to the people. See to it that we are not saddled with an additional debt of, say three millions, or more, with our water no better than at present. CITIZEN.

A Sad Occurrence.

From a friend at Femme Osage, in this county, we obtain the details of a very sad incident that occurred in that vicinity last week. On the morning of the 8th Mr. Fred. Bierbaum was hauling wood near his house, and his little girl, a child three years of age, started from the yard where she was playing with her brother, two years older than herself, with the evident intention of going to her father. The mother, who was busy in the house, soon afterward discovered the absence of her little one, and becoming alarmed, she procured the assistance of some of the neighbors and commenced immediate search for the missing child. They searched the woods diligently all that day and night, and the next morning at daybreak the little girl was found on a fence about a mile from home, dead. She had evidently wandered about all day, for one of the party in search of her was at the place where she was found late in the evening, and saw nothing of her at that time. The fatigue, a severe rain in the evening, and the cold, stormy night following, must have caused the death of the little sufferer.—*St. Charles News*

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.
Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth street.

Have this day received a very large stock of Low, con & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Bimmell's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE GREAT VERNAL SPECIFIC.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of seasons and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develope one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine, which for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasma which frequently produces and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place. It is especially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual* saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the Store of W. BARNES, corner of 21 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOUDWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
50c. 10-4 Bleached Twilled Sheeting—a great bargain.
8c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
10c., 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
$1.50, White Marseilles Quilts
16½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
Table Linen,
Linen Crash,
Cotton and
Linen Diapers,
Towels,
Table Napkins,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
New Cassimeres.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
White Goods,
Lace Goods,
Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.
The stock in every department is the largest and most desirable I ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.
WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and New Goods!
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL)
No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Have now opened their Spring most celebrated makes of Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16os
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Building,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
The Place to Buy
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FULL LINE OF THE
"STAR SHIRT,"
Open Back, Eyelet Holes in Bosom, narrow and wide plait.
THE "TRUE FIT,"
FRENCH BOSOM.
Colored French Duck "True Fit."
NECK DRESSINGS
Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
The "Russian Braces and Silk Suspenders."
All new styles Paper Collars.
Linen Collars.
The Lothair, The Senate, The Dickens, The Von Beust, The Kensington, The Bishop.
Linen Cuffs.
Shirt Fronts for open back chirts.
British Half Hose at 25c. per dozen.
Spring and Summer Underwear.
The P. P. Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Vests.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Satchels and Umbrellas.
CHOICE GOODS
IN
Every Department.
PRICES POPULAR.
HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores.
mh16
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
mh17:os5
TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c.,
Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues free. mh8
ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. feb28s
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that my wife, SARAH WOODSIDE, has left my house and home without just cause or provocation, and has gone to live at a decent house at Indian Creek, in Fayette county, Penna., and that I will therefore pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN WOODSIDE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNA., March 13, 1871. mh16:n40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOW PRICES
FOR
New Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
75c., Japanese Silks.
$1.25, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Silk, extra wide.
25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
31c., Wide Poplin Plaids.
25, 37½ and 50c., Double Warp Black Alpaca, special bargains.
6½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
8½c., Fast Colored Prints, an extra bargain.
10c., Sprague Prints.
10c., American Prints.
10c., Washington Prints.
10c., Oriental Prints.
$1 for 9 yards Cocheco Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 18½c., White Irish Linen.
New Dress Goods,
SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,
At Bargain Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL)
H AVENUE.
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

No. 73 Beaver Ave., Allegheny City.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS.
1204 Frankfort Avenue,
Above Girard Ave, PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer of CARRIAGES, Exclusively First-Class
FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landauiets, Close coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways Hearses, &c., *suitable for private, family and public use.* Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied Stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. mh17:os5
FERTILIZERS.
Eureka Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
We have a credit with the Allegheny Fertilizer Co. for 18 tons of this celebrated Fertilizer, which they will furnish, pure and fresh, and which we will sell at
$40 Per Ton—Cash.
This price is much below cost. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
mh11 o2-MTHS 137 LIBERTY STREET.
FLORENCE KRAMER.....WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81
EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Lithography. de28:o36

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28th, 1871.
Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:
First—

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

mh22:d1

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 21, 1871. }

There is no marked change in the money market. The demand for loans continues active, and rather in excess of the supply of cash means at hand. The rates named yesterday, 8@10 per cent upon first class paper, and 12@15 upon lower grades, rule to-day.

The bond and stock market exhibited very little life, and transactions were upon a limited scale.

Buyers and sellers at present do not agree upon the price of Allegheny Valley 7-30's. Holders counting upon three months of accrued interest, seem unwilling to sell under 90¾@91, while buyers are indisposed to bid 90 in the present condition of the money market. There seems to be no outside demand for the Connellsville 7's, the holders of which hold them at 90 and accrued interest. There was further inquiry for Columbia oil to-day but no sales are reported.

The New York market shows more steady ness than was expected from the last money reports. Government bonds dull and steady in tone. Gold is ¼ per cent higher, but the prevailing feeling favors a decline.

The stock market is inactive, with a general improvement in prices, particulary noticeable in North Westerns. Erie is getting down, and Wabash's threat to make it utterly worthless seems to be in a fair way of accomplishment.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¼	110¼
" 1868	111¾	111
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	114	113
Gold	111	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	94¾
Do Scrip	95¼	91¾
Erie	20¾	20
Reading	101½	101¾
Lake Shore	99¾	99¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113	113¼
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	80	82
Do. Preferred	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, Com.	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	77¾
Wabash	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	48¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	45¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	114

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.

Gold opened steady at 11, and so remained until near the close, when 11¼ was bid. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearances, $55,000,00.

Governments have been dull and steady without material change in price.

Stocks opened strong and tolerably active, with principal dealings in Lake Shore and Ohio and North Western stocks. At close the market was firm and higher in North Western and Wabash, but heavy in the balance of railways. The Union Pacific has fallen off to 25.

Money was at 6 to 7 per cent.

State securities dull and heavy.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Coupons—'81, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 112¾; do '64, 112; do '65, 112; do new, 110¾; do '67, 110¾; do '68, 111. Ten-Forties, 108¾. Currency 6s, 114.

State Bonds: Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee old, 69¾; do new, 68¾; Virginia, new, 69¾; do old, 67¾. North Carolina old, 46; do new, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 11¾; Mariposa 5¾; do pref'd 18¾; Cumberland coal, 39¾; Wells Fargo 42; American Merchants Union do 47; U. S. do 45¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central 97¾; do pref'd 93¾; Harlem 127¾; do pref'd 128¾; Reading 102¾; Michigan Central 125; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 113¾; North Western 83¾; do preferred 94¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 109¾; St. Paul 55¾; do preferred 77¾; Wabash 56¾; do preferred 78¾; Fort Wayne 97; Terre Haute 29; do preferred 54¾; Chicago & Alton 113¾; do preferred 118¾; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; C. C. & I. 85¾; R. & O. 155¾; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 21, 1871. }

APPLES—Prime, in sound condition, in fair demand, and selling at $4.00@4.50 per bbl, and choice may be quoted at $5.00. The great proportion of the stock in this market is in bad condition and dealers are working this particular kind of as rapidly as possible to the best advantage.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts: Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Prime is in fair demand and limited supply, and may be quoted at 30@32. Common and medium is coming in freely, and we quote nominally, at 15@25.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BEANS—$1.80@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—5@7 cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshen, 18½@19. Opio Goshen, 17@18 cts.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Standard brands quoted at 22½@22¾ in a jobbing way—usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—May be quoted at $12@18 per barrel, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of Peaches, particularly prime halves, is very much reduced and we now quote at 13@14. Quarters, 10@11. Apples, 8@9 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue in large supply and dull, and we now quote at 15@16 cts—most of the sales at the inside figure. It is thought if the weather should turn cold for a few days that the market would improve.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers in the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is steady but without quotable change. We continue to quote at $5.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white; $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; and $7.25 for choice Minnesota. Rye flour, $5.00@5.25. The receipts although not large, are increasing.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat and the market is firmer though prices are unchanged: $1.38@1.42 for fair to prime red and $1.46@1.52 for white; we heard of a sale of 1,000 bushels prime red at $1.42. Oats, sale of 1,000 bushels prime red at $1.42. Oats, sale of 1,000 bushels prime red at $1.42. Oats, scarce and firm but unchanged; 54@55 buying scarce and firm but unchanged; 54@55 buying and 57@58 selling—for small lots, in store. The demand is reported less active, but holders are firm, being strongly impressed with the conviction that oats are good stock at present prices, and that they will be worth more within the next sixty days. Corn is reported less active and with rather better supply but unchanged: 70@72 on wharf, for prime yellow. There is very little inquiry for Ear Corn. Rye is still quoted at $1.05@1.06. Barley is dull and weak though nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—The market is reported fairly active, with a fair business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices, there are no changes whatever. An attempt was made by the refiners, last week, to advance refined sugars but it did not amount to much; it was an almost complete failure.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND HONEY—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fair, 9¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾ good, 10; prime, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾. REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A. Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C. yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@90c; Souchong fancy, $1 30; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—There is a fair demand and prices are maintained, $14@20 per ton, that is, from country wagons. Baled is being sold on the wharf at $14@16 for fair to prime.

HONEY—Comb is dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 10@10; do calf, 10@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.25.

MILL FEED—Wagon report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.00@1.80; Bran, $1.00@1.30; Seconds, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—May be quoted at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Onion sets, $5.00@5.50 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 Lard oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 90@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 12¾; Clear do, 13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Rendered Lard, 13 in tes, and 14 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $22. Country Mess, $20@21.

PEANUTS—3½@3½ cts.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely but with a continued steady jobbing demand, prices are well maintained, $1.25@1.30 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

SEEDS—Clover seed is still reported steady in this market, notwithstanding it is off slightly in the west. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 per bushel. Timothy Seed, $2.50@ 6.75. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.15@ 2.18.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wood's do, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¼@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 21, 1871. }

The oil market continues dull and weak, and as compared with yesterday, prices have still further declined. There seemed to be rather more inquiry for lines of refined extending throughout the summer and fall months, but, as might be expected, at low figures. Crude continues to waver and is weak, though the producers still refuse to make any material concessions in order to effect sales; they still entertain hopes that there will be an improvement in refined so as to enable refiners to pay present prices for Crude and manufacture at a profit, but the indications at this writing are not very favorable for these hopes being realized.

CRUDE.

We can report 1,000 spot at 10¾; and there was a sale of two barges, spot, but we were unable to get the exact figure, it was supposed to be either 10¾ or 10¾. March and April, nominal at 10¾.

REFINED.

Spot dropped down to 23¾, while buyer balance of March was quoted at 25¾; the difference was attributed to an anxiety to obtain spot cash. There was, as already intimated, considerable inquiry for futures, but there were no sales reported, nor offered were low.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam Oil Works 154, account W Stewart; Brilliant O W 400, account Lockhart, Frew & Co; same 74, account J Munhall.

Total ..... 628 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 260 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 450 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 315 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros., 466 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Total bbls shipped ..... 2,205.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Chas. T. Place 80 bbls ref. oil to Mannahatan Oil Co., New York.

Mercantile, A. & Co., 157 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 237 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—12:00 P. M.—Crude 8½. Refined: March 23¾c; April 24¾c bid; May 25c; June and July 25¾c.

5:30 P. M.—Refined: March 23¾c, April 24¾; May and June 25¾c; June and July 25¾c. Crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, March 21.—12 M.—Market quiet and dull. Crude nominally at 14c. Refined nominally at 24c. No transactions in either.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Crude 14c nominal. Refined 24c.

OIL CITY, March 21—Market very quiet at 9 10@9 45. Weather cloudy and cool.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm firm; extra spring $6@7.25, White—Dull and declined 5c; No 2 spring $1.26¾c cash; $1.27¾ seller April; this afternoon dull at $1.27¾, $1.27¾ seller April.

CORN—Weaker and ½@1c lower; No 2 mixed 52¾c cash, 52¾c seller April; this afternoon quiet and steady at 52¾c seller April; 57¾@57¾ seller March.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 40@40¼c cash; 40c seller April; 51¾c seller May.

BARLEY—No 2 dull and steady at 90¾@91c; No 2 quiet and firmer at 81@81¾c.

HIGHWINES—Stronger at 90¾@87c.

MESS PORK—Dull, weak and lower at $20 cash or seller April.

LARD—Steady at 12@12¼c.

LIVE HOGS—Active and 10@15c lower at $6.50@7.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $7; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 7,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 15c. Flour firm; superfine Western and State $5.00@5.50; common to good extra $6.60@6.85; good to choice $6.75@7.35; white western extra $7.35@7.80; Ohio extra $6.75@7.50; St. Louis $6.75@7.50. Rye flour $4.75@6.45. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy 91@91½c. Wheat firm; spring No 2 $1.53@1.61½; red and amber $1.73@1.74. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 84@86c; yellow 87c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Western and Ohio 58@59c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull, but unchanged: Rio 19@21c. Sugar steady: Cuba firmer, 9½@10c. Molasses quiet: New Orleans 65@66c. Rice, 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 9½c; refined 23c. Pork dull and easier; mess $21.50@21.62½; old $21; prime mess $20.00@20.50; prime $16.50@17.00; Beef quiet, mess, 10c@15c; extra, 15c@17½; Hams dull; Western, 24c@24; prime mess, 27c@28; Tallow dull; 8½@8¾c. Cut meats heavy; pickled Shoulders, 8c@9; Middling's dull; Lard, heavy prime steam, 12¾@12¾; Kettle dried, 13c; May delivered at 12¾c. Butter dull and unchanged, 15c@25c. State, 33c@42; Cheese dull and unchanged, 8½@10½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Cotton firm; middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil 92c. Eggs steady at 16c. Butter steady. Cheese steady. Clover seed dull and unchanged at 11¾@12c on arrival; 12¾@12¾c from store. Flour quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and droopy. Pork delivered at $21.75 and is now offered at $20.25. Bulk meats sold at 7¾@7¾c for shoulders; and 9¾@9¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Bear rib were offered at 9c delivered in Chicago without buyers. Lard nominal at 12c for steam or kettle. Bacon dropping; shoulders, 8¾c; clear ribs 10¾@11c. Molasses firm. Whisky firm at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Tobacco active; sales 700 hogsheads; $2.50@6.50 for low to fair leaf. Cotton firm with a better demand; sales 300 bales middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour quiet and weak; extra family $6.50. Wheat in fair demand, $1.30@1.50 in sacks. Corn dull and declined: shelled 1 in sacks 65c. Oats inactive at 50c. Rye nominal. Pork quiet and steady, 95c. Mess pork quiet $21 in round lots. Bacon—sides and clear ribs in fair demand; shoulders 8c. Hams—sugar cured inquiry slow, 15@16c packed. Lard in tierces 12c; keg 14c. Whiskey dull 85.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 21.—Tobacco in demand; low grades at a decline; leaf more active and advancing; sales 230 hhds. Cotton dull and lower; middling 14¾c. Flour steady, $5.25@5.75. Wheat steady; $2.75@3.25. Grain nominal at old quotations. Provisions: demand light; bulk shoulders 7¾c; Clear shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11¾c; mess pork $21.75@21. Lard; kegs 12¾c; tierces 12¾c. Bacon—sugar cured 16c; canvassed 16¾c. Whisky dull; 87c. Sterling exchange ¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 3¾c; No 1 white Michigan $1.64; amber Michigan $1.47; No 1 red Wabash $1.48¾; No 2 do $1.45; No 1 amber Indiana $1.68. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 62c; Michigan 61c; no grade 60c. Oats active; No 1 57¾c; No 2 Michigan 56c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour steady; western $7@7.75. Rye, Lamb $8.50. Wheat active and advanced; red western $1.60@1.70. Rye dull. Corn dull and weak; nominal; yellow 83@85c; mixed western 82@85c. Oats 47@47c. Mess pork $22. Whisky dull; no change.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The market is without much life, owing to the prevalence of a storm. The only change to note for to-day are the reduction of Simpson's prints to 10c; Albion solid prints to 10¾c, and Washington fancies to 10@10½; deduction in all other styles.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer and better; sales of 7,000 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1.47; one car of amber at $1.48; red winter at $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed 67c. Oats steady at 57c; sale of one car white at 56c. Petroleum; crude quiet at $1.85@5.00; refined dull at 22c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat No. 1 @1.53¾; No. 2 $1.27¾ @1.28¾; extra $1.45; one car of No. 2 $1.27¾ seller March; No. 2 rejected $1.19¾. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 60c. Rye unsettled; No. 1 74c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and nominal.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 21.—Flour, demand light but held firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; extra $1.60¾. Oats steady; mixed 55¾c; white 56@56c. Clover seed quiet at $6.00.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton quiet and firm at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Cotton dull at 13¾c.

MOBILE, March 21.—Cotton dull at 14c.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,745 bales; shipments 2,280.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 21.—*Through*—9 bxs, 1 bale d goods, McElroy & Co; 105 bxs confectionaries and groceries, C & C Magnus; 7 bxs d goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 82 bgs scraps, Miller, Barr & P; 56 bxs hemp, Arbuckles & Co; 70 bdls and kits fish, Shomaker & Bro; 2 casks rice, 4 bxs tea, Dunlevy & Bro; 6 bbls tar, 5 do salt, 8 Fwart & Co; 2 bxs d goods, McCandless, & Co; 70 bgs coffee, Rhenish & S; 9 bbls sugar, 36 bxs sauce, Reymer & Bro; 6 casks rice, Atwell & Lee; 5 do do, S H Baird; 4 bxs tea, S H Courson; 5 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 1 do syrup, Dilworth, H & Co; 36 bdls scythes, England & B; 20 coil rope, Fulton, B & Co; 5 bxs c fruit, E Heazlett; 6 bxs tob, Head & M; 70 cases c goods, W P Hunker; 3 rolls leather, De Lange & Co; 5 bxs prunes, J Porterfield & Co; 9 cases oysters, C Reed; 14 bbls sugar, Shipton & W; 60 bbls do, S P Shriver & Co; 4 casks rice, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 pkgs shovels and h shoes, A Mack; 1 bx groceries, 1 do contmegs, 2 bgs spices, M Mears; 1 bx mdse, G W McClure.

Allegheny City.—1 soda apparatus, 3 bxs drugs, P Walter; 10 rolls carpet, 5 bxs dry goods, Dunlap & S; 2 do h ware, J Lautner; 3 kgs shoe pegs, J S Herman; 1 bale d goods, C H Seggebrick; 1 bx tea, A Faas; 12 bales husks, A Deary; 3 kegs nails, J Hauckke; 4 do do, Gans & L; 5 bbls s potatoes, J Kahn; 1 bx tea, C Wattley; 1 roll carpet, E Gotzinger; 1 bx mdse, A Harting & Co; 1 bx d goods, S M Becker; 1 do do, W Semple; 100 bdls plants, G Stewart.

Local.—7 sks potatoes J Welsh & Bro; 284 sks oats, 1 car hay, Scott & Gisal; 1 bbl whisky, C Kitner; 4 do do, Andrew Strong; 4 e oil bbls, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 bbls mdse, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 bbls alcohol, Harris & Co; 10 bxs farina, 10 do vermacella, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do do starch, S H Baird; 20 do do, 2 crates do, D Riddle, Son & Co; 3 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 9 sks potatoes, 14 do oats, Bricker & Co; 140 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 6 bbls vinegar, Kerner; 50 bxs soap, Jenkins; 14 pkgs butter, 25 bbls apples, J A Graff & Co; 2 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 19 bales hops, 6 do pickles

HOME NEWS.

There is fresh talk of reviving *The Paper*.

For Sale.—One ten foot desk. Would be an elegant desk for a telegraph office. Enquire at GAZETTE office.

A Squaw-ly Play—Campbell's "100 Years Ago." For its perfect rendition at the Opera House on Saturday night all the tobacco wooden Indians in the city have been secured to fill up the wigwams.

Business men seeking investments in good business property should not fail to attend the sale at auction of that desirable property, No. 101 Third avenue, to-day at 3 P. M., sharp. The sale is positive. Full particulars by calling on Croft & Phillips, opposite Postoffice.

The unpaid assessments for building the Fifth avenue sewer are now in the hands of the City Attorney for collection, who will be compelled to file liens and collect assessments for execution unless immediate payment is made. It will be to the interest of persons assessed to attend to paying their assessments and thereby avoid cost.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

M. & M. National Bank	$ 70 50
National Bank of Commerce	136 25
People's National Bank	114 50
Duquesne Bank	92 75

Fire in Allegheny.—Last evening the roof of George Fisher's bakery on Ohio street, near Union avenue, was set on fire by a defective flue. The alarm happened to pass along at the time and observed the flames issuing from the place when he sounded an alarm and called out the Fire Department. The fire was extinguished without difficulty. Loss about $150.

Fire Last Evening.—The alarm sounded from box 14, between five and six o'clock yesterday evening, was occasioned by the discovery of a fire in the third story of Ulrich's Beer Saloon on Diamond, between Wood and Market streets. The engines responded promptly but their services were not required, the fire having been extinguished before they arrived. Loss slight.

45 is an odd number, but a lucky one. This was the remark of several as they left the furniture rooms of C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, yesterday. Indeed, the furniture he is offering equals in design, finish and the different kinds to select from anything that has been introduced in this city for years. Call in and judge for yourselves before you make a purchase. No trouble to show visitors through their rooms.

Dispute Over a Clothes-Horse.—An old woman named Catherine Kelly, aged sixty-five years, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made oath charging a young woman named Hannah Brown with assault and battery. The litigants are washerwomen employed at the Union Depot Hotel, and a dispute arising between them as to the use of a "horse," the prosecutrix alleges that the accused took her by the throat and pushed her under the tubs. Held for a hearing.

Schools Closed.—We mentioned yesterday the sad circumstances connected with the death a little child of Mr. David Chambers, but were in error in placing his residence in the Twelfth ward; it should have been the Seventh ward. Mr. Chambers is a School Director there, and out of respect, the schools in the ward will be closed to-day. The funeral of the little one will take place this afternoon. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of all their acquaintances in their sad bereavement.

The Lecture Last Night.—The lecture of Mr. Littlefield at Library Hall last night was very largely attended and the subject, "Conversations of Abraham Lincoln," handled in an able and interesting manner. Mr. Littlefield's connection as law partner with the late distinguished subject of his lecture, enabled him to relate many anecdotes and incidents in the life of the Great Patriot and Martyr not known to the public, and that he did so in an agreeable manner was fully evidenced by the pleased and delighted attention with which he was listened to.

Yesterday Afternoon James McFarland of Sharpsburg while in the city managed to place himself outside of too much whisky and then attempted to get inside the optical establishment of W. E. Steiren, on St. Clair street, by going through the window. The attempt was but a partial success, Mr. McFarland landing amid crashing glass and the astonishment of the optician's voice resounding in his auricles, partly inside. He was taken out and next appeared before Mayor Brush where he paid $11 for the damage.

Larceny as Bailee.—Suit was brought before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Henry Wilson against Mrs. Catharine Buchter, saloon and boarding-house keeper, for larceny as bailee. The complainant states that he boarded at the house of defendant for a short time, and not having the stamps wherewith to settle his indebtedness, handed her an accept valued at $20, for the amount, and that subsequently he proffered the sum due, when the landlady refused to return his property. Accused arrested and held for a hearing.

Broke a Pitcher Over His Head.—John Bradford being thirsty on Monday evening entered the hostelrie of Mrs. Margaret McGovern, on the corner of Webster avenue and High street, for the purpose of slaking his thirst, when the latter, instead of allowing him to do so in an orderly and Christian-like manner, picked up the pitcher and emptied its contents over his person, and afterward broke that utensil over his head. The result was a suit before Alderman McMasters yesterday for assault and battery, in which the eccentric Mrs. McGovern was required to give bond for her appearance at court.

Caught at Last.

The aphorism, "Time makes all things even," was exemplified in an action before Alderman Donaldson yesterday. It appears that about a year ago Miss Bella Jackson made an information before the Alderman named charging one Charles Graham with seduction, and *fornic etc.* At that time Charles was captured and agreed to make the only reparation known to the moral law, and to that end repaired to the house of the injured damsel, but just as the ceremony, which was to make them one, was about to commence, he made an excuse to go down stairs for a drink of water. Instead, however, of staking his thirst, perhaps simulated, he "lit out" from the premises, and had not been seen in the vicinity since, until yesterday when he was espied, captured and taken before Alderman Donaldson, who held him under bond to answer on Thursday why he had not kept his promise to make an honest woman of his dupe.

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane.

The corporators of Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane met at the saloon of John Nusser, Twelfth street, Birmingham, last evening, for the purpose of organization.

The charter was read and adopted. It allows the Company to issue stock to the amount of $30,000, and provides that if this shall be insufficient to build the road, that the Company shall have power to increase the capital stock to such an amount as will accomplish the object.

The following temporary officers were then elected:

President—August Ammon.
Treasurer—Chas. Foerster.
Secretary—E. G. Krehan.
Directors—Peter Haberman, John Nusser and Jos. Keeling.
Solicitors—Messrs. Miller and McBride.

A resolution inviting Mr. John J. Endres, the engineer who built the Monongahela Inclined Plane, to be present at the next meeting was then passed.

The capital stock was all subscribed for, and it is the intention of the Company, if more shall be needed to issue stock for whatever sum may be necessary for the completion of the road.

On motion adjourned, to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, one of the most clever, painstaking, and meritorious actors of the day that ever appealed to the patrons of the drama in Pittsburgh, takes a benefit. Let it be a hearty one, for in addition to his ability as an actor, Mr. Gotthold sustains the reputation of being an accomplished, genial gentleman, a dramatic writer of much more than ordinary power, and an elocutionist who ranks second to but few in this country. The bill for the occasion will be the sterling old comedy of "Money," and the farce of "Box and Cox." Wouldn't," a musical performance by the child wonder, Americus, and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Again we regret that his benefit should be a substantial one.

THE FRENCH RELIEF CONCERT TICKETS have met with good sale. The sale of secured seats takes place this morning at Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue. Those who purchased tickets are entitled to secured seats on application. The concert will be conducted are all in the English language, and it is expected that the concert which will take place to-night and Friday at Library Hall will prove one of the most popular and successful ever held in the city.

OPERA HOUSE.—There will be two performances at this favorite house to-day, matinee and evening, at both of which, the great pantomime troupe of Mafitt and Bartholemew will appear in the comic act of the "Who's Who" and "Nicodememus or Baked Alive." The celebrated gymnasts, Lazelle and Millson, will exhibit their daring feats. To-morrow night there will be an entire change of programme.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES still continues to be the favorite resort of amusement seekers. The graceful dancing of the Blondes and Brunettes, and the daring feats of the gymnasts, are creating quite a furore.

Meeting of the Water Committee—Contracts Awarded—Pleasant Session.

The Water Committee of City Councils held an important meeting last night, at which all the members were present. The contract for the supply of water pipes for the coming year was awarded to Mr. William Smith, of the Pittsburgh National Foundry and Pipe Works, he being the lowest and best bidder. This establishment has a national reputation for the excellency of its manufactures, and has greater and better facilities for the supply of superior made upright cast iron pipe than any other foundry in the country. This fact is attested by the numerous heavy contracts awarded Mr. Smith during the past several years by so many cities of the country, east and west.

The contract for the supply of 30,000 bushels of coal for the use of the Water Works was awarded to our genial friend, Charles H. Armstrong, Esq., as his bid was deemed the lowest and best.

A communication was received and read from P. W. Mackenzie, of New York, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Smoke Consuming, Heat and Gas Light Company, in reference to the consumption and utilization of the smoke from the furnace of Basin No. 1 of the water works, which is now doing such damage to the new High school building, which is of white stone. He proposes to do away with all the smoke from the stack by consuming it in the furnace, and will try the experiment at his own cost, provided that if it proves successful, he shall be renumerated in the end in a reasonable manner. The proposition was accepted and he was allowed to proceed at once with his work. If his process of destroying the nuisance of smoke in this case prove practical and successful, we may expect a great change in our atmosphere for all manufacturers would readily adopt any measure that would economize the fuel that now passes away in the shape of smoke.

After the transaction of other business of no particular importance, the Committee adjourned to Hanley's restaurant, to-gether with other gentlemen, and, as the guests of W. H. Smith, Esq., partook of a sumptuous dinner. Good cheer prevailed, and an early hour the improvised banquet was over.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Old Business Disposed—A Political Move—Agony over "the Ring"—The Police Ordinance Passed—That Square for a Morgue—Plenty of Petitions—Little Debate and General News.

Allegheny Council held a special meeting last night to dispose of unfinished business which had accumulated.

Select Branch.

President McBrier in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Hall, Huckenstine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Omsler, J. C. Patterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Schoyer, Thompson, Wittmer and President McBrier.

The President stated the object of the meeting.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

was then taken up.

S. C. concurred with C. C. in referring to the Finance Committee draft of the proposed act of Assembly, in relation to "unexpended balance," with instructions to report at next meeting.

The rules were then suspended and new business considered.

MR. HALL presented an ordinance changing the location of a ten foot alley in the Sixth ward and repealing an ordinance passed for the opening of the same. Passed finally.

S. C. concurred with C. C. in passing an ordinance prohibiting the measurement of boards and lumber by any but the duly authorized officers.

S. C. concurred with C. C. in passing a resolution authorizing the purchase of a new steam fire engine at a cost not to exceed $4,500.

NEW ORDINANCES.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the street Committee. The report was received and the ordinances accompanying disposed of as follows: Ordinance authorizing the extension of Sedgwick street sewer several hundred feet on Bayard street; passed. Ordinance for opening of Bidwell street from Ohio to Western avenue; passed. Ordinances for opening and widening of Preble street, from Bayard to Stanton streets. Passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving of North avenue, from Irwin to Allegheny avenues; passed finally.

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Beech street, from Allegheny to Grant avenues; passed finally.

Ordinance for grading and paving Union avenue; passed finally.

Ordinance appointing John Dean to fill vacancy on Board of Viewers on opening of Market street; passed.

MR. PHILLIPS presented a petition for sewer on Ridge avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, resolution instructing the Mayor to notify the owners of the Pearl Mill property to have the standing walls removed within ten days after receipt of notice. Amended by C. C. amended by instructing the Mayor to have the work done and charge it to the owners—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THAT RESIGNATION.

MR. PHILLIPS called up the resignation of Mr. Alexander Patterson, as member of Council from the Fifth ward, and moved its acceptance.

It was stated that Mr. Patterson still persisted in refusing to hold a seat in Council, after some discussion the resignation was accepted and a resolution passed instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy.

THE RIVER CHANNEL.

MR. HALL, a communication from residents on Brunot Island, setting forth that the United States engineers having the improvement of the Ohio river in charge, contemplated building a dam on the west side of the island and making the channel on the east side; the subscribers claimed that this would cut them off from free intercourse with the city and was besides, not the natural channel at present; hence they asked that the city and state be instructed to have the dam built on the east side,—next to the city.

On motion was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

MILITARY ARMORY.

MR. RIDDLE, from the Committee on City Property, reported the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property are hereby authorized to rent the Kevstone Rink for the use of the Militia of Allegheny city as an armory of the sum of $2,000 annually, and taxes on said property it being understood that the said rink shall not be municipally liable in any event, and said rent to be paid from the Brigade Fund of the county.

Also, that the Committee are authorized to ratify the contract entered into with Dingee & Co., for the rent at present due them for the hall used by the Militia Company during the year 1870, and to pay the same with the same understanding that the money is to be paid from the Brigade Fund, and the city to be in no way liable.

Resolution referred to the Committee on City Property, with the Solicitor to make the necessary change in accordance with the Skating Rink, with the provision that the city will not be liable for the rent.

The ordinance for opening of Locust street, read at the last meeting, was taken up and referred to the Street Committee.

CITY HALL SQUARE.

MR. RIDDLE—The subject having been incidentally broached in the Committee on City the Park Commission, why they had not carried out the instructions of Councils in reference to the ornamentation of City Hall square.

MR. PATTERSON explained that it was neglected.

A resolution was then passed instructing the Commission to do the work at once.

Council then adjourned.

Common Council.

This Branch was called to order by President SLACK.

Present—Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Beilstein, Comley, Cooke, Dalzell, Dean, Gilleland, Hunker, Hastings, Heckel, Hughes, Knox, McNeill, Reed, Steinway, Taggart, Voegtly, Walters and President Slack.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular meeting, which were dispensed with "to get rid of them," that the next regular meeting might lose no time.

RULES SUSPENDED.

MR. DALZELL moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up new business. Carried.

MR. VOEGTLY offered a resolution for the erection of gas lamps on Pike street, Third ward. Carried.

MR. BROWN, a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water to have a gas lamp placed at the corner of Montgomery and Madison avenues. Referred to the Gas Committee.

MR. COMLEY, a petition from property owners on North avenue, asking for a new water pipe be laid on the avenue from Esplanade street to connect with the Sandusky street main. Referred to Street Committee.

"SET UP FOR OURSELVES."

MR. HASTINGS offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the pending bill now before the Legislature relative to the apportionment of the State, that our representation of that body be requested to use their influence in the matter of making the City of Allegheny a separate Legislative District, thereby entitling it to at least two members of the House of Representatives; that since the admission of the Island into the city and the rapid filling up of the newly acquired districts make it clear that we are entitled to a fair and equal representation in the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils be directed to forward a copy of this resolution immediately upon the passage thereof.

MR. MCNEILL thought the action a little premature. If the county was to be re-districted then Allegheny would become a separate Legislative District. If the county was not re-districted then Allegheny City would not be made such a district.

MR. SLACK said he thought the law was that any city which had a certain number of inhabitants was entitled to be designated as a separate Legislative district; until then it could not be so made.

THE "LITTLE RING."

MR. HASTINGS had been down at Harrisburg and had talked over "this matter." He there discovered that Pittsburg was trying to make an advance in this way, and he thought Allegheny city was entitled to the same privileges. Though Allegheny would prefer a separate district and choose its own representatives. As it was now, they had none; whenever they did get a delegate, he could not represent the whole county as well as the city.

By having a separate district, too, Allegheny could get clear of "the little ring" in Pittsburgh that controlled the county.

MR. MCNEILL thought the matter a little too hastily considered. Allegheny city did not need to be a separate district. They always had all the representatives they wanted. As for the "ring," he didn't know that Allegheny was much controlled by them. Allegheny had asked for one man last time and had him.

MR. HASTINGS said that was a different question. He knew of times when Allegheny city had asked for a representative and *didn't get him*. Then, too, it was desirable to have the matter fully considered. That Allegheny could legislate for herself. If the city was made an independent district, she could have her own convention and nominate her own representatives.

They needed to break off from the little "ring" at Pittsburgh. It would break off this consolidation which had been accomplished by fraud for five years. Pittsburgh was taking in all the boroughs and had sent down a bill to annex the 13th and 14th wards. When it was examined, however, it was found to contain a provision for "cities." That could only mean Allegheny, as Pittsburgh was the only city in reach, and it would so have been passed, but that Alleghenians in Harrisburg had blocked the little game. [Laughter.]

President Slack asked the member if he knew who were members of the Apportionment Committee for this district.

MR. HASTINGS hadn't learned.

MR. DALZELL—The principal member is Davy Smith. [Laughter.]

MR. HASTINGS—He's not a member of the Legislature.

MR. DALZELL—Well he's running our Apportionment, if all accounts be true. [Renewed merriment.]

The resolution was then passed.

RESOLUTIONS &C.

MR. COOKE, resolution for gas lamps on Reed street and South avenue. Resolution adopted. Also, petition for gas main on Fayette street. Referred to Gas Committee.

MR. BECK, petition for gas main on Green street from Madison avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

MR. MCNEILL moved for a reconsideration of the action upon the ordinance fixing the names of certain streets in the Sixth ward. Carried.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

MR. DALZELL, a resolution for the purchase of a lot and erection of a new Fire Engine House for the Grant Steamer, in the Third ward. The proposition was to purchase the lot now occupied, and erect thereon a new house.

MR. DALZELL called upon MR. HUNKER, as a member of the Committee on City Property, to explain the condition in which the building was at present.

MR. HUNKER said he considered it utterly useless to repair the building, as it would not stand long. It was in the last stages of dissolution.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on City Property.

MR. ASHWORTH, petition for opening a street in the Hill district, near the Quarry. Second ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition for gas lamps on road at the head of Federal street. Referred to Gas Committee.

MR. SHIPMAN, petition from citizens of Eighth ward, asking for laying of gas mains on Sycamore, Pine and Bridge streets, and River and Ohio avenues to Troy Hill road. Referred to Gas Committee.

MR. TAGGART, resolution for water pipe on Pasture Lane to connect with main on Washington street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, remonstrance against construction of main sewer on Tremont street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The action of Select Council in fixing the names of streets in "Emmittsville" was then concurred in—the ordinance being passed.

OLD BUSINESS.

Business from Select Council was then taken up.

The resolution in relation to conferring with officers of the Fort Wayne Road in reference to building new Station House on Federal street, which had been passed by C. C., was in S. C. referred to Railroad Committee. C. C. receded and concurred.

Resolution for fire plug on Lacock street and passed in C. C. S. C. non-concurred and referred to Water Committee, C. C., adhered and Messrs. Zell Cooke and Shipman were appointed a Committee on Conference.

Ordinance for opening of Twenty feet alley in Fourth ward, S. C., passed. C. C., concurred.

Report of Wharf Committee, C. C., accepted and passed; resolution amended so as to limit the period of lease of part of the wharf in Eighth ward, to one year. C. C., receded and concurred.

Report of the Committee on Police with resolution authorizing an increase of fifteen men on the police force. C. C., March 9, passed the resolution. S. C. amended, and fixed the increase at seven. C. C., March 21, receded and concurred.

Resolution passed March 9, in C. C., providing for meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. S. C. amended by limiting the two meetings each month to July 1st. C. C. receded and concurred.

TAKE UP THE TRACKS.

MR. DALZELL offered a resolution requesting the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company to remove the tracks on Federal street in front of City Hall. Referred to Committee on Street Railroads.

HITCHING POSTS.

MR. HUNKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to have a sufficient number of hitching posts placed in front of City Hall on Ohio street, and Federal street sides.

MR. DALZELL wanted to know if the posts were for the use of countrymen with their teams.

MR. HUNKER explained that persons having business with city officials, often had great trouble with their horses, they could not let them stand untied, and could'nt tie them to lamp-posts without fear of arrest.

MR. VOEGTLY thought posts would be an obstruction. The matter should be referred to the Committee on City Property, who might have rings fixed in the curbstones or use some other device.

MR. DALZELL—I'd be sorry to see "rings" about City Hall. [Laughter.]

After this facetious sally the resolution was referred to the Committee on City Property.

In S. C. MR. Riddle objected to having the matter referred to the Committee on City Property, as they were tired of it.

The President thought the posts would make good loafing places for boys.

MR. HALL thought some people would allow their horses to stay there all day.

MR. PHILLIPS—Or they may stand there upon the ash pile in the square inside the railing (laughter).

Mr. PATTERSON moved to lay the matter on the table. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, March 21.—In the case of ejectment of General Robinson's heirs vs. the West Penn railroad company, which has been on trial for several days, Mr. Acheson concluded his argument this morning for the defense. The Judge will deliver his charge to the jury this morning.

The case of Isaac Rankin, for use, vs. James A. Nicholls, was next taken up. This is an action on a promissory note. The defendant claims a set off. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

180. Schlieper vs. Newman, et al.
184. Smith vs. Keubler.
187. Pulpress vs. Schlieper.
176. Sawyer vs. Dicks.
170. Superior Press Brick Co., vs. Bracken.
171. Frazier et al. vs. Montgomery.
178. Soucy vs. Taylor.
103. Snodgrass, for use, vs. O'Neill, et al.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, March 21.—The jury in the case of Richard Roberts, indicted for forgery, reported yesterday, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

Peter Schouse, indicted for the larceny of a caddy of tobacco from the Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh freight depot, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay the costs and to serve one year in the work-house.

John Sill was next tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a silver watch from John Johnston. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

James Stein, of the Twelfth ward, presented a petition setting forth that the wife of Mr. Stein, is insane, and asking that some provision be made by the court for having proper care taken of him. The Court ordered that the case to be heard on the 23d inst.

John Brown and Elizabeth Brown were tried on trial on an indictment charging them with keeping a disorderly bawdy house. Jury out.

John Schleiter was next put on trial on a charge of attempting to commit a rape on the little girl fourteen years of age, named Elizabeth A. Graham, near Tarentum, on the 4th of February. He is charged with having used obscene pictures to the little girl. The case is on trial.

The constables of the Second, Fourth, Sixth Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third Wards, Pittsburgh, and the First, Second, Ninth and Fifth Wards, Allegheny will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, March 22, 1871 at 9:30 A. M. And the Constables of Lower Windgum, Birmingham, Millvale boroughs, and the townships of Elizabeth, Lower St. Clair, Upper St. Clair, North Versailles, South Versailles, Shaler and Wilkins on Thursday, March 23, 1871, at 9:30 A. M.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. R. A. Clark.
Com. vs. James P. Stewart.
Com. vs. John Roehm.
Com. vs. James Duffy.
Com. vs. John Murphy.
Com. vs. Lizzie Heck.
Com. vs. Mariand McHeary.
Com. vs. James Scott.
Com. vs. Geo. Hall—two cases.
Com. vs. John Stier.
Com. vs. Arnold Ingram.
Com. vs. Andrew Hilderbrand.
Com. vs. A. J. McCoy.
Com. vs. Michael Herrington et al.
Com. vs. Wm. Woodward.
Com. vs. Mary Ann.
Com. vs. Elijah Harris et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, March 21.—The first case taken up this morning was that of Mary A. Bell vs. Julia Foster, executrix, and A. W. Foster. Action for debt. Non-suit was entered.

Francis Lutz vs. Administrators of A. Gibson, deceased. Action for wages. After the case had been opened, judgment was consented and the jury withdrawn.

The next cases taken up were six suits against Joan Carson, brought respectively by William Fleming, Alexander Hay, Gregg, Harbison, E. A. Heimboid, Samuel Crawford, and David Kellig. These were actions of trespass on case in *deceit*. The suit grew out of an oil speculation instigated by the defendant. Plaintiff's allege they took shares in some oil lands and paid defendant the money, and that the defendant made misrepresentations to them in regard to the price of the land. The cases are still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

286. Russell vs. Vandevort.
10. Woolfolk vs. Miller, et al.
269. Wherli vs. Biggert.
61. Grover, for use vs. Goe.
97. Robinson vs. Sedgwick.
90. Dickson vs. Claney.
94. Howell vs. Nicholls.
96. Armstrong vs. the Delaware Insurance Company.
97. Armstrong vs. Hill.
101. Eber vs. Nicholson.
102. Walters vs. Kaiser.

DETAINING THE MAILS.

An Old Fight Renewed—The Towboatmen and the Packet Company on the Monongahela—A Test Case for the Courts.

It has long been a matter of dispute between the Packet Company whose boats ply the Monongahela river and the towboatmen as to who is entitled first to the privileges of the locks.

The Packet Company has, however, been generally successful, from the fact that the boats carry the U. S. Mails, and cannot therefore be detained. This decision has not given satisfaction, but the general feeling has had to submit, although frequent conflicts between the two occur at the locks. Generally these have ended in talk, but on one of the cases came up before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, in a way that will likely bring the matter to a test.

An information was made by the captain of the steam packet "Chieftain" against Captain Groves of the tug-boat "General Lariman" charging him with obstructing the United States mails. The allegation was that Groves had taken his boat into Lock No. 4, and although ordered to back out, had refused to go any way except forward, which necessitated the locking through of the boat, and the mail boat was detained some hours. This is one side of the story.

Groves, on the other hand, contended that he was only asking his "rights." He came down to the lock and run his boat in by permission of the lock-keeper, when there was no room for both. Then, when there was in position, the whistle from the other craft was heard, and he was ordered out. He refused to go out, and a squabble ensued. He maintained his position for six hours and was finally "locked through," the mail boat following in the waiting. He alleges further that he could have been put through before the mail-boat came up, as it would only have required about fifteen minutes time, but the lock keeper wouldn't allow him this privilege or "right" as he claims.

This is but an illustration of the trouble experienced every day and the Packet Company finally resolved to make it a test case. So the information was made.

Capt. Groves waived a hearing and gave bail for court. The only law regularly in force law prescribes, in case of conviction a fine of $100. It is hinted that the defendant is sustained by the boatmen and that it is to be made a test between the Packet Company and the coal interests.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Man Killed at East Liberty—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad near the intersection of Shady avenue by which a brakeman named John Wolf lost his life. One of the duties of Wolf, who was a freight brakeman, was to detach the cars from the locomotive and the last seen of him alive was at Irvin's station, when he was seen to get on the fast freight train to which he was attached.

From the time the train left Irvin's no occasion had arisen to call brakes until reaching Shady Side, when he was missed from his post. A search was at once instituted and the body was found at the intersection of Shady avenue and the Pennsylvania road. On an examination being made, the only wound visible was one on the side of his face the result, doubtless, of concussion from a fall or by striking the bridge near by. It is possible that the latter was the true cause of the injury, and being knocked from the train, he probably had enough of life left in him to crawl to the point where he was discovered. The only other indications of his fatal injuries was the blood that ran from his nose and mouth. Coroner West held an inquest this morning, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned. The friends of the deceased, who reside at Gallitzen, have telegraphed instructions to have the body properly coffined and transmitted to its former home.

Wolf met with quite a serious accident some months ago at Conemaugh, in a manner somewhat similar to that which happened him yesterday morning. On that occasion he had his jaw bone fractured and was otherwise bruised.

Yesterday the streets were crowded with ladies shopping. Not only were they buying their spring wearing apparel, but many of them spent most of the day in looking at stores and furniture rooms. The prevailing opinion of all of them was, that C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, had the handsomest assortment of Parlor, Drawing, Dining Room and Bed Chamber Sets in the city. Parties in want of furniture should by all means call at his wareroom before purchasing.

The Tripartite Bridge will materially enhance the value of down town real estate, and no property will be more likely to be benefited than the property No. 101 Third avenue, which will be sold at auction to-day at 3 P. M., to the highest bidder. Don't fail to attend the sale if you want to make a judicious investment.

Still at the old business—
John L. Dawes has
never quit the painting.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders Yesterday—The Annual Report—A Year's Work in Review.

Yesterday morning the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held at the office on Eleventh street, to hear the annual reports which were not ready for the annual gathering in February.

An organization was effected at eleven o'clock with Mr. Henry Whalen of Philadelphia presiding and Col. N. P. Sawyer as Secretary.

Col. Phillips then presented his annual report as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN:—Your board, according to the requirements of the charter, now present their twelfth annual report, referring for matters in detail to the full and minute reports of the general superintendent, the chief engineer, the auditor and the treasurer, which are herewith submitted.

THE GROSS EARNINGS

from all sources for the year ending January 31, were $1,705,033.38, and the expenses of operation $833,082.01, leaving the balance of the net earnings at $831,951.38.

THE EXPENSES

of working the road have been 51 2-10 per cent of the gross earnings, showing a decrease of 6 4-10 per cent from last year.

It will be perceived from the above that the gross earnings for the year ending January 31st, 1871, were $1,705,033.38.

The gross earnings for the year ending Jan. 31, 1870, were..... $1,304,777 00
Increased gross earnings of year..... 400,256 38

1871 over that of 1870..... 560,256 38
The gross earnings for 1871 were..... 831,951 37
The net earnings for 1870 were..... 510,924 68
Showing increased net earnings
of year 1871 over 1870 of..... 321,026 69

The construction and equipment expenditures are set forth in detail in the general superintendent's report:

For reconstruction..... $244,146 79
For car equipment..... 253,996 67

It is exceedingly gratifying to state that your road has been at usual almost entirely free from accidents during the year, no passengers having received serious injuries.

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

on the 31st of January, 1870, was as follows:

First Mortgage	$ 146,000 00
Second Mortgage	39,000 00
General Mortgage	3,785,000 00
Bonds guaranteed by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3,500,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds, "Bennett branch"	59,000 00
Floating debt	531,113 77
Bond for real estate	21,564 73
	$7,922,678 50

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January, 1871, was as follows:

First Mortgage	112,000 00
Second "	38,000 00
General "	3,823,000 00
Bonds paid the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for "Sunbury and Erie Bonds"	3,500,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds, "Bennett Branch"	48,000 00
Floating debt	573,778 90
Bond for real estate	334,564 73
	$8,119,333 63
Decrease of bonded debt	18,000 00
Increase of floating debt	44,090 40
Increase of bond for real estate	313,000 00

The bonded debt has been reduced during the year $18,000, and the floating debt, which on an examination being made, the only wound visible was one on the side of his face the result, doubtless, of concussion from a fall or by striking the bridge near by. It is possible that the latter was the true cause of the injury, and being knocked from the train, he probably had enough of life left in him to crawl to the point where he was discovered. The only other indications of his fatal injuries was the blood that ran from his nose and mouth. Coroner West held an inquest this morning, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned. The friends of the deceased, who reside at Gallitzen, have telegraphed instructions to have the body properly coffined and transmitted to its former home.

Wolf met with quite a serious accident some months ago at Conemaugh, in a manner somewhat similar to that which happened him yesterday morning. On that occasion he had his jaw bone fractured and was otherwise bruised.

CONCLUSION.

It gives your board pleasure to recognize the fidelity and capacity shown by J. J. Lawrence, assistant superintendent; Thomas M. King, assistant superintendent; H. Blackstone, chief engineer; John Ballintine, treasurer; Joseph Woodwell, auditor, and the officers in the management of the business of their various departments. By order of the board.

WM. M. PHILLIPS, President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

From the report of the Superintendent it appears the earnings have been from

Freight	$1,286,429 94
Passengers	304,242 88
Express	11,600 00
Mail	6,555 00
Rents	3,571 75
Miscellaneous	2,603 81
Total	$1,705,033 38

The Company had made contracts with the Pittsburgh Locomotive Sleeping Car Company, to place their cars on the line, which has been done to the great satisfaction of the traveling public. The Miller Platform Buffers, and Couplings are being placed on the passenger coaches, adding greatly to the comfort and safety of travelers. The Westinghouse air-brake is being attached to the passenger coaches of the company and is probably the best safety guard that can be attached to a passenger train.

FREIGHT CARS.

The through business to the North as arranged for last year has resulted very satisfactory, and is steadily increasing. By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer, you will see what has been done in that department. We have 3,300 feet of sidings, and I would recommend that the suggestions made by him be approved and carried out. An additional through passenger train to and from Pittsburgh and Oil City was put on during the year, making now three passenger trains each, besides the accommodation trains, give the public every accommodation that is necessary. The road has been, as usual, singularly free from any serious accidents during the year. The mileage of passenger cars has been 1,123,-707 miles, and 506,262 passengers were carried, giving an average of one passenger to each mile without any serious accident, and during the entire year but one passenger train has been off the track.

For this very satisfactory report of the year's business, I am especially indebted to the valuable assistance of the following Assistant Superintendent, Geo. W. Glass, Master Mechanic, and H. Blackstone, Chief Engineer, and to the various officers and employees of the Company, for their cordial cooperation.

J. J. LAWRENCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Chief Engineer reported among the most important items of intelligence that, at the Law reneville shops since the erection of the engine house over the turn table, a connection therewith have been laid for supplying the engines and carried into the Round House, connecting the Pennsylvania road, provided so that in case of fire, hose hanging on trees close by can be immediately attached to water thrown through the several buildings.

The important bridge structure crossing the Kiskiminitis river requires to be repaired in order to insure perfect safety. This bridge is subjected to an unusual strain, being situated at the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where all the trains are required to come to a full stop. The three-truss bridge over the Cowanshannock creek, at Hay's Run and Pine creek, require repairs.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad in general account—January 31st, 1871.

DR.

Cost of Railroad Eqipments, &c	$10,231,814 42
Stock of supplies on hand	35,327 19
Miscellaneous assets	859,225 64
Cash on hand	8,758 88
Jefferson county bonds	90,000 00
Stock in Brady's Bend Bridge Co	10,000 00
Total	$11,227,744 63

CR.

Capital stock	$3,276,350 00
Funded debt	7,511,000 00
Miscellaneous liabilities	674,165 17
Balance to credit of home account	786,228 00
Total	$11,227,744 63

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS ON JANUARY 31ST, 1871.

First Mortgages	$112,000 00
Second	2,800 00
General	3,823,000 00
Bonds paid to Commonwealth in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	3,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds on "Bennett's Branch"	48,000 00
Floating debt	573,768 90
Bond for real estate	34,564 73

The Reports were all received and ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

TRANSFER OF BONDS.

Colonel Phillips asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain counties, cities and boroughs, originally subscribers to the stock of the Allegheny Valley railroad company, issued bonds in payment therefor, and others declined to comply with the obligations of their subscription, the bonds thus issued having been by injunction rendered of no avail to this company.

AND WHEREAS, The President and managers of this company have entered into an agreement with the county of Allegheny and some others of said counties and municipalities, by which their bonds have been cancelled or otherwise compromised, to the satisfaction of the authorities of the respective counties or municipalities and this corporation; therefore,

Resolved, That the action of the President and board of managers be, and is hereby approved by the stockholders; and

Resolved, That the President and board of managers are hereby authorized to settle with the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, by the transfer of their subscriptions to the Clarion branch railroad, or in any other mode which they may deem best, and to sell any county or corporation bonds in possession of the company, or of which they may have become possessed in such settlement, at such rate as they may deem satisfactory.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. Whalen offered the following res